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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROOSEVELT CUTS SHORT HOLIDAY TRIP

Does It Presage New U. S. Action?

Thailand Invasion Rumour Unconfirmed

Large British And Indian Reinforcements Land In Rangoon

SINGAPORE, Nov. 30.

Neither the military nor the civil authorities in Singapore have any information to confirm the report from American sources that the Japanese have invaded Thailand. On the contrary available information in Singapore is to the effect that there has been no appreciable change in the Thailand-Indo-China situation during the past 48 hours.

"No Knowledge"

HANOI.—Japanese and French circles here state that they have no knowledge of the reports published in the United States concerning the invasion of Thailand.

U. S. Nationals To Leave

BANGKOK—It is reported here that American nationals in Thailand have been advised by American Consular authorities to be ready to evacuate at any moment in view of the present tension.

Br. And Indian Troops In Rangoon

SINGAPORE.—Further large" reinforcements of British and Indian troops arrived in Rangoon yesterday and to-day. The troops comprised on all arms and they are well seasoned, many having seen service in other theatres of war.

NEWS AGENCY BRANCH SUSPENDED

HONGKONG.—The branch at Hongkong of the Japanese news agency, Domei has suspended service from to-morrow owing to the freezing of Japanese assets rendering the Agency unable to draw the funds remitted from Tokyo.

DUFF-COOPER IN SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE.—Mr. Duff-Cooper returned to Singapore to-day (Sunday) after his visits to Australia and New Zealand. He is cabling to London a report on the results of his discussions with both the Governments. Aboard the same plane was General Blamey who is returning to the Middle East following consultations with the Australian Government.—Reuter.

Surprise In Tokyo

TOKYO, November 30.

Surprise is expressed here at the Anglo-American reaction to Gen. Tojo's message on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Japan-China-Manchukuo joint Declaration. Well-informed circles professed themselves mystified that the message was deemed strong enough to cause President Roosevelt's return from Warm Springs to Washington. They claimed that it contained

(Continued on page 7)

JAPAN'S REPLY TO U. S. NOTE

Dissatisfaction At Certain Undisclosed Facts

Watching For Tokyo's Next Move

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Japan has replied to the note of Mr. Cordell Hull according to an agency report from Tokyo.

It is understood that the reply expressed dissatisfaction at certain undisclosed facts in the note.

THAILAND INVASION RUMOURS

WASHINGTON:—Nothing is known at the State Department of invasion of Thailand, it is learned to-night in connection with the reports from Europe that have reached the United States. The Thailand Legation also knows nothing to bear out these rumours.

ROOSEVELT-HULL TALKS

WARM SPRINGS, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt's Secretary Mr. Stephen Early told reporters "as soon as the President returned to his cottage following dinner this evening he found a call waiting from the Secretary of State. They held a lengthy conversation. In view of the reported statement by the Premier of Japan, the President was of the opinion that he may have to leave Warm Springs to-morrow afternoon. The railroad schedule is being revived so that President Roosevelt may arrive in Washington on Monday before noon."

Watching For Tokyo's Next Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt's arrival at Warm Springs for a rest of several days is taken to indicate here that the United States Government can now only await Japan's next move.

Newspapers devoted their main front page stories to-day to the Japanese situation with heavy headlines.

Meanwhile in a letter to Senator Gilett (which some believe was timed to coincide with Japan's consideration of the next move) President Roosevelt warned other nations that the United States was united behind his foreign policy of opposition to aggression.

Waiting For Reply

No reply is yet received from Japan to the United States note handed to Mr. Kurusu by Mr. Cordell Hull on November 26th, a spokesman of the State Department told Reuter late to-night. He added that the State Department had no indication apart from Press reports that such a reply was 'en route.'

The Japanese embassy likewise asserts that nothing in the nature of a reply has yet been received from Tokyo.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Rushes To Washington

WARM SPRINGS.—President Roosevelt has decided to leave immediately for Washington in view of the increasingly grave situation in the Far East.

NEW U. S. ACTION?

WARM SPRINGS.—(Georgia) President Roosevelt's decision to leave immediately the little White House on the pine mountain where he had hoped to spend a short vacation and return to the White House in Washington because of the Far Eastern situation followed a long telephone talk with Mr. Cordell Hull. Officials declined to disclose whether the decision presaged some new American action relative to the Pacific crisis, or merely reflected President Roosevelt's anxiety regarding the situation.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ON DANGERS AHEAD

WARM SPRINGS (Georgia)

Nov. 30.

In the course of an informal address at Warm Springs Foundation for Infantine Paralysis Victims on Saturday, President Roosevelt, referring to the people of other lands overrun or attacked and those even in countries which are attacking said:

"I think we can offer a little silent prayer that these people will be able to hold next year a thanks-giving more like the American thanks-giving. That is something to dream about, perhaps, in days like these.

President Roosevelt said he could not help thinking of those things and the dangers hanging over the country while he was in Washington contemplating his journey to Warm Springs a week and a half ago. He said he might have to return to-morrow (Sunday) or the next day. He did not know.

President Roosevelt spoke without notes it is not readily discernible whether his words about the possibility of fighting were based on some undisclosed specific knowledge of events that may be expected in the field of foreign affairs or merely intended as a generalisation.—Reuter.

Entire Axis Tank Strength Engaged

CAIRO, Nov. 30.

A military spokesman declared that the whole of the remaining Axis tank strength was now engaged in the present battle.

Japanese Nationals In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Reports from Japan that Jauanese nationals have been ordered to leave New York cannot be confirmed here.

Officials of some Japanese agencies have already returned to Japan and others would not be surprised if told to return in the near future.

A spokesman of the Japanese Consulate here to-night said that the Consulate Staff would "stick it out."

Unity Amongst U. S. People

President Roosevelt writes, "statements of conflicting opinion prior to decisions should not be taken by persons abroad as an indication of lack of cohesion among our people while there have been expressions of different views in regard to our foreign policy. I have always felt that those differences were of degree not of principle."—Reuter.

Gen. Von Kleist Flees From Taganrog To Mariapol

ALL TROOPS ORDERED TO STAND-BY'

SINGAPORE, November 30.

All troops in Singapore are ordered to stand-by.

Messages were flashed to cinemas telling them to report to their barracks.

It is understood that the "stand-by" order to the troops in Singapore is operative throughout Malaya.

It came at a time when all off duty military personnel were enjoying themselves at cinemas and dance-halls were filled with troops as usual at the week-ends.

The alacrity with which the troops everywhere filed out as though something unexpected was happening was quickly connected by the lay population with the electric atmosphere prevailing in the last 48 hours, although the definite reason for the precaution is not known.

Meanwhile, the moonless skies around the Island are being swept by the powerful beams of searchlights from all directions.—Reuter.

CONTROLLER OF PRICES

Mr. F. J. Karaka Resigns

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" UNDERSTANDS THAT MR. F. J. KARAKA, CONTROLLER OF PRICES, BOMBAY HAS TENDERED RESIGNATION OF HIS OFFICE.

Burma Prepared To Meet Aggression

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The unity of command of all forces in Burma has been secured by an Order issued by the Governor of Burma to-day, authorising the General Officer-Commanding the army in Burma to take command of the Burma Frontier Force.

This measure is recognised as an important step in the preparedness of Burma to resist aggression.—A. P.

FINLAND'S AIM DEFINED BY PREMIER

Adherence To Anti-Comintern Pact: U. S. Help To Russia Deplored

VICHY, Nov. 30.

The Finnish Prime Minister, M. Rangell, in a statement to the Finnish Parliament has defined Finland's aims in the war against Russia. He said: "When certain Powers asked us to cease military operations we replied that we were going to do when guarantees for the security of our country could be obtained. With the U.S.S.R. the only guarantees worth having are territorial ones. Finland will occupy regions from where the Soviets had threatened her to the extent determined by strategic considerations."

Defending Finland's adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact he said that Finland's relations with Germany were based on common military interests and loyal friendship. Britain was helping Finland's enemy, Russia, in every possible way and Finland proposed to suspend the activities of her Legations, but would like to see other relations maintained as far as possible.

Finland had always striven to maintain traditional friendly relations with the United States and was therefore "very bitter" to see the United States adopting the viewpoint of Russia.—Reuter.

Nanda's Call To Labour

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

An appeal to launch a general strike and conduct in successfully, if an honourable settlement of the wages dispute was not reached, was made by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, addressing a meeting of about five thousand volunteers this evening in the compound of the Association office.

He gave detailed instructions regarding the conduct of the strike.

Negotiations with Seth Chimanlal Parikh, representative of the Millowners' Association are still going on.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MORE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT IN INDO-CHINA.

SINGAPORE.—The latest details filtering through Indo-China concerning Japanese reinforcements state that in addition to some extra men and a considerable quantity of extra aeroplanes, large supplies of mobile light artillery, mobile anti-aircraft guns and medium and small tanks were landed there recently.

According to the latest reports from Bangkok, life in the Thai capital continues outwardly normal, but underneath there is a strong feeling of tenseness. The man in the street who has hitherto been more concerned with his rice crops than with the international situation, has suddenly realised with a shock that great events outside his control may involve him personally in bloodshed and misery. Among the more enlightened elements of the population the question on everyones lips is "is Thaland become another Belgium"?

General Percevel G.O.C. in Malaya who left recently for a short visit to Sarawak is returning to Singapore to-night (Sunday).—Reuter.

Battle Going In Britain's Favour

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The attempt of the trapped Axis mechanised forces to escape the British net in Libya was again failed, it was stated authoritatively in London on Sunday night. The Tobruk gap is safely held and is being steadily widened westwards and there is every sign that the latest phases of the battle as they become clearer are still going in Britain's favour.—Reuter.

GEN. SIKORSKI VISITING RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.

The Polish Premier, General Sikorski, who is now in Teheran on his way to Russia, declared today to a correspondent of the official Soviet news agency:—"I am going to the U.S.S.R. to rally the one and a half million Polish citizens, residing there, to build up a strong Polish army which will be sovereign and independent and will fight together with the Red Army."

TANKS V. TANKS

After saying that he would meet M. Kalinin in Kuibyshev and M. Stalin in Moscow, Gen. Sikorski said that he was certain that only tanks could operate against German tanks. He said:—"our Tobruk brigade will be relieved and transferred to Syria for mechanisation."

NAZI OFFENSIVE FAILS

He declared:—"Although four-fifths of the power of the German war machine is directed against the U.S.S.R., the plan of the German High Command which provided for the completion of the war in 70 days followed by an advance before winter into the territory west of the line Archangel-Astrakhan, has failed ignominiously. Moscow is excellently defended in accordance with a splendid plan of defence. I am certain that victory will be ours."—Reuter.

Russian Counter-Attacks

LONDON, November 30.

The German Radio reported repeated Russian counter-attacks today (Sunday) without making the usual claim that these were all repulsed.—Reuter.

Victory Of Rostov Reduces Threat To N. Caucasus

NAZIS ON DEFENSIVE ON STALINOGQRSK SECTOR

"49 Enemy Divisions Will Find Graves At Moscow"

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.

"THE GATES OF MOSCOW ARE GRIMLY CLOSED TO THE GERMAN AGGRESSORS", WRITES THE "PRAVDA" THIS MORNING. "THE 49 GERMAN DIVISIONS BEFORE MOSCOW WILL FIND THEIR GRAVES HERE. THE MEN MUST BE TRAINED FOR STREET-FIGHTING TO DEFEND EACH STREET, EACH CORNER AND EACH HOUSE. EVERY VILLAGE MUST BE TRANSFORMED INTO A FORT. THE VIGILANCE MUST BE PARTICULARLY KEEN AT NIGHT. A GROUP OF GERMANS ARMED WITH AUTOMATICS, ONE NIGHT PENETRATED ONE OF OUR STRONG POINTS DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. THEY TOOK POSSESSION OF ATTACKS AND STARTED FIRING. RELENTLESS COUNTER-ATTACKS MUST WEAR OUT THE ENEMY AND ANNIHILATE HIS TANKS AND MAN-POWER. THE ENEMY SHALL NEVER SEE MOSCOW. HE SHALL NEVER GET OUR OIL."

Gen. Von Kleist Flees

MOSCOW.—General von Kleist, the German Commander on the Southern Russian Front, has fled from Taganrog to Mariapol. Russian advance units and cavalry continue to pursue the retreating enemy after a three-day battle which has resulted in the Soviet recapture of Rostov. The retreating Germans have abandoned masses of materials and left 5,000 dead and scattered in the approaches of the streets of the town.

The newspaper "Pravda" this morning (Sunday) gives a vivid description of the fighting. It writes: "North of Rostov the Germans had built powerful strongpoints. There they had concentrated tanks and artillery, and built a system of fortified positions. Controlling the territory under their crossfire. Surprise attack and powerful air force support broke through these defences, 20 German tanks being destroyed at one strongpoint alone.

For two days heavy street-fighting in Rostov itself took place in which every house and every street had to be taken by storm. Nazi tanks artillery tractors and lorries are fleeting along the roads and across open fields in the direction of Khartyzsk. Another motorised column is retreating in panic on Sanbeck. On other sectors on this front operations are also progressing successfully.

Divebombing attacks on German troops have been carried out and his airfields raided. During the past 24 hours over 200 German tanks have been destroyed. The booty so far counted includes 1,650 rifles, 110 machine-guns, 36 trench mortars, 19 anti-tank guns, five two field and A. A. guns over 10,000 shells and 150,000 rifle cartridges."

THREAT TO N. CAUCASUS REDUCED.

Kuibyshev from Reuter's special correspondent:—

The victory of Rostov in which a large section of Von Kleist's picked troops were hurled back towards Taranagog was consolidated by the throwing back of German forces under Von Schwedker who tried a flanking counter-offensive from the Central Don Basin. Von Kleist had ranged a large section of his army in the Rostov action. Hence their defeat together with that previously announced is of great importance to the Russians at the present moment, as it considerably reduces the threat to the North Caucasus.

Nazis On Defensive

The Germans are being forced into the defensive on the main part of the Stalinogorsk sector of the Moscow front, states the official Soviet news agency, this morning, (Sunday). A Soviet counter-attack effectively dispersed a German offensive launched with tanks and air support.

To-day's Soviet midday communique announced that "during the night of November 29th and 30th our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. A few days ago after violent engagements our troops left the town of Tikhvin".

NAZI RETREAT FROM TOWN 'K'

Fourteen villages in the Stalinogorsk direction have been cleared of Germans. After four days' fighting the Germans were forced to retreat from the town K and pass to the defensive, reports the special correspondent of the "Izvestia".

EFFECTIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS

No changes have taken place in the Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavets regions. Outflanking movements continue to be tried by the Germans in Klin and Volokolamsk areas, but counter-attacks and swift manoeuvring by Soviet troops has prevented any Soviet units being dislodged or surrounded. Seventeen German tanks which broke through at one point in the Klin area failed in their mission, as the infantry which followed was thrown back to its original position by successful Soviet counter-attack.

29 SOLDIERS SHOT.

Moscow.—The German command has ordered one German unit stationed in Lille in France to depart urgently for the eastern front, states a supplement to the Soviet communique, which adds: "When the soldiers heard this they refused to leave barracks. A Nazi punitive detachment arrived in Lille and shot 29 soldiers. Three hundred soldiers were thrown into prison".

VAIN PROMISES TO NAZI SOLDIERS.

MOSCOW:—Owing to the stubborn resistance offered by the Red army and the enemy's tremendous losses on the eastern front, the physical condition and morale of the Germans are rapidly declining, states a supplement to the Soviet communique. In order to raise the spirit of the German soldiers it is stated that the German Command is compelled before every important operation to promise the soldiers that they will be allowed to go home if they accomplish the task set for them. Prisoners state that soldiers of the Tenth Tank Division were told that if they took one specified population point they would be allowed to go home. This promise of course was not kept, adds the supplementary communique.

NAZI ADMISSION.

BERLIN.—A German high-command communique to-day admits Russian "mass attacks" near Rostov and the Donetz bend where it states "heavy losses were inflicted in repulsing the enemy".

The German communique adds: "Leningrad and Moscow were bombed in daylight".—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responbility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for Deccani Hindu, 27 years age, M.A. Govt. Officer, from rich family, handsome bride at least matric and from good family. Apply to Box No. 15425, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young man with no relations independent means desires to marry a girl. Please reply to Box No. 15359, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Required one experienced Graduate or B.A. B.T., and two Matriculate or senior trained Teachers. Salary according to qualifications. Applications must reach the Honorary Secretary, H. R. Memo Indian Central School, Tabora, Tanganyika Territory, B. E. Africa, by Air Mail before the 31st December, 1941. (15419)

Wanted a part-time or full-time Matriculate Clerk, knowing Typing and general office routine for an Educational Institution. Apply to Box No. 15410, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Managers on Rs. 75|- p.m. Inspectors and organisers on Rs. 100|-, 50|- p.m. respectively, for Finance business. Apply with -|13 stamps to:—Educational Films Corporation (Finance) Ltd., Jullundur City. (15396)

Wanted for Bombay Marine Workshop 4 trained Ship Platers capable of Template lifting. Salary according to ability and experience. Apply Box No. 6659. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a well-established Life Office Organisers on decent salary and travelling. On year's approved service, permanency of post on graded scale of increments. Educated men with ripe experience in Life business need only apply giving full particulars of experience and references. Apply Box No. 9594, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course, scholarship Rs 50 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (15173)

Applications are invited for the posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience with minimum salary acceptable to the Diwan, Banswara State (Rajputana). No applications will be entertained after the 15th January, 1942. (6615)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted A Dental Surgeon as an Honorary Lecturer at the Nair Hospital Dental College. Please see:—Dr. H. D. Merchant, Ag. Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College Lamington Rd., (North), Bombay, 8. (15409)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Junior Nurses for Mrs. G. L. Maternity Hospital, New Delhi, from qualified Nurses, having considerable experience. The posts are in Rs. 40—2—60 grade with Rs. 16|- P.M., as Messing Allowance and Rs. 50|- P.A., as uniform allowance. Free unfurnished accommodation with the benefit of free washing, water upto 5000 gallons P. M. and electricity upto Rs. 3|- is provided. Applications with the necessary testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 8th December, 1941.

(Sd.) MIRZA MUMTAZ HASAN KIZILBASH, K.B., P.C.S., Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi. (6655)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Monday, the 1st December, 1941, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1941.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend and bonus.
3. To elect Mr. Walchand Hirachand who vacates office under Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible offers himself for re-election.
4. To elect Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta who vacates office under Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible offers himself for re-election.
5. To elect The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran who vacates office under Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
7. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
8. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
9. To consent to Messrs. Narottam & Pereira, Ltd., who are the Agents of the Company at Colombo and of which Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee, a Director of the Company, is a Director, holding the above office of profit.
10. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October, 1941, to the 29th November, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 9th October, 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 8th December, 1941, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 31st October, 1941, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 6271

327. AGENTS WANTED

Well-established Insurance Company invites applications for District Agencies from respectable Life Agents commanding local influence, on lucrative terms. Apply Box No. 9593 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts for the proposed Commerce College to be started at Baroda from June 1942.

1. **Principal & Prof. of Economics. (grade Rs. 450—50|3—650.)**
2. **Prof. of Accountancy.**
3. **Prof. of Commerce.**
4. **Prof. of English.**

Persons with high academic qualifications of Indian and Foreign Universities should apply with copies of testimonials stating clearly (1) the degrees obtained with the name of the University, the year of passing, individual subjects for the degree examination and marks or distinction secured, (2) teaching experience, (3) birth-date, (4) other qualifications if any to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before the 20th December, 1941.

Persons selected for the above posts will be appointed in the first instance for a period of two years. The initial salary for the Professors will be between Rs. 200 to 300 according to qualifications. The grades for the posts will be decided at the time of confirmation.

J. M. MEHTA, Vidyadhikari, (Commissioner of Education), Baroda State.

Vidyadhikari Office, Eng. Branch, Baroda, Dated 27th November, 1941. 6665

NOTICE.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

To, The Second Debenture-holders of The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., intends to pay off all the Second Debentures issued under the 2nd Mortgage Debenture Trust Deed, dated the 6th day of July, 1935 and upon the expiration of six months from the date following the date on which this notice shall appear in the papers, the principal moneys due under the said Second Debentures with all interest in arrears and unpaid upto the date of expiration of the said period of six months, shall become payable and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay or at the Office of the Company at Indore, just as it may be convenient to the Second Debenture-holders, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 in the afternoon on presentation and surrender of the said Second Debentures duly discharged and on receipt being passed of full payment of the amount due thereunder by the person entitled thereto or his duly constituted attorney.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that interest on the said Second Debentures shall cease to run after the expiration of the aforesaid period of six months.

The Second Debenture-holders are hereby further informed that they are hereby given liberty, on presentation of the 2nd Debentures at any time after the date hereof and before the expiration of the aforesaid period of six months, to receive the amount due to them for principal and interest upto the date of such presentation and the same will be paid to them at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay or at the Office of the Company at Indore, just as it may be convenient to them, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 in the afternoon on presentation and surrender of the said Second Debentures duly discharged and on receipt being passed of full payment of the amount due thereunder by the person entitled thereto or his duly constituted attorney.

Dated, this 1st day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board, GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA, Managing Agents and Selling Agents, The Indore Malwa United Mills Limited. (6664)

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Civil Engineers for the post of DEPUTY CHIEF TOWN ENGINEER, Jamshedpur. Candidates must have had at least 10 years' Municipal experience in an important Indian City and special qualifications with reference to water works and sewage purification and disposal.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year on a salary of Rs. 700|- per month. On confirmation he will be placed in the grade of Rs. 750—50—1,000|-, and if his service is satisfactory he is likely to succeed to the post of Chief Town Engineer. He will be entitled to all the privileges regarding leave, Provident Fund, etc. admissible to other employees of the Steel Company.

Applications stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of present and previous experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, in envelopes endorsed "Deputy Chief Town Engineer" so as to reach not later than 15th December, 1941. 6661

Public Notices

NOTICE

Messrs. LITTLE & COMPANY hereby give Notice that they intend to destroy old papers, relating to matters dealt with prior to 1920. All clients desirous of taking away their papers are requested to do so, on or before the 1st January 1942 after, which date the same would be destroyed.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1941.

LITTLE & CO. 6635

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between N. D. KOHIYAR, C. R. BAJAJ MAZHARKHAN ARIFULLAKHAN and N. J. VASVANI, carrying on business as Producers of Cinema Pictures at Dadar Bombay under the style or firm of "National Artists" has been DISSOLVED as from 22nd November, 1941, so far as concerns N. J. Vasvani, who retires from the said firm. The business of the said firm will be carried on by N. D. Kohiyar, C. R. Bajaj and Mazharkhan Arifullakhan under the same name of "National Artists".

Dated this 29th November, 1941. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for "National Artists." Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Bombay. 6662

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRABHAKAR HARINARAYAN VIJAYKAR, SHANKAR HARINARAYAN VIJAYKAR, VASANT HARINARAYAN VIJAYKAR and ARVIND PRABHAKAR VIJAYKAR, all of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Borebhat Gully and Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1198, Old Survey No. 512, New Survey No. 7692 and Cadastral Survey No. 259 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 274 and Street No. 229-229A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Ovoobai, widow of Ganpat Mahadeo Naik, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by public passage called Borebhat Gully and on or towards the South partly by the house of Vithal Madhavrao and partly by the property of the said Ovoobai widow.

Dated, this 29th day of November, 1941.

N. C. DALAL & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys. (6663)

13TH LUCKY WEEK

To-day — Shows Nos. 268, 269 and 270

Minerva's Inspiring Historical

SIKANDAR

Direction:—SOHRAB MODI

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES AT

MINERVA

Daily 3 Shows 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

(An Evergreen Release)

FIRST TIME AFTER TWO YEARS!

UDAY SHANKAR

and the centre troupe of Artistes, from

SAT. DEC. 13TH

GRAND OPENING 10 P .M.

AT THE

EXCELSIOR

SUN. DEC. 14TH 3 & 6-30 P. M.

Plans open: Book now

PRICES:— Rs. 10|-, 7|-, 5|12, 4|8, 3|6, 2|4, and Gallery Rs. 1|2.

No Reservations by 'Phone.

2nd WEEK

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALEXANDER KORDA'S glorious adventure spectacle

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

IN TECHNICOLOR

starring SABU and a cast of thousands

A UNITED ARTISTS' RELEASE

NEW EMPIRE

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The year's big all-star, all-laugh, all-out musical

TIME OUT FOR RHYTHM

with a gigantic cast, headed by:—

Rudy Vallee
Ann Miller
Rosemary Lane
Allen Jenkins
The Three Stooges
Joan Merrill
Brenda & Cobina
Six Hits & A Miss
GLEN GRAY & HIS CASA LOMA BAND
A Columbia Super

It's now the topic of discussion!

NATIONAL'S Exposition of the Life of the Ordinary People

NAI-ROSHNI

2ND CROWDED WEEK AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW on WED. 3rd at 1-30 p.m.

RANJIT PICTURE

SASURAL

Held Over For 7th Week

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GORDON HARKER in

MAIL TRAIN

Plenty of THRILLS!

Humiliating Restriction Unwarranted By Defence Act

Sessions Judge Acquits Dehra Dun D. L. B. Chief

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 30.

Shanti Prapanna Sharma, Chairman, Dehra Dun District Board and a prominent Congressman of the district, undergoing four months' rigorous imprisonment for contravention of an order issued under the Defence of India Rules directing him to report himself once every week at Rikhikhesh police station, was ordered to be released by Mr. K. K. Nayak, Additional Sessions Judge, who held that the order went beyond the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act and Rules.

SCOPE OF SUB-SECTION.

Rule 26 (1) (E), said the judge, was invoked by the Crown to support this direction to the appellant Sharma.

"I cannot see how such a direction can be considered to be within the scope of this sub-section. This sub-section is crearly intended to meet the case of a person who is allowed to move about subject to certain restrictions and it cannot apply to the case of a person to whom movements are not only circumscribed but altogether denied. Thus while the sub-section might apply to the case of a person who is allowed to move about provided he notifies his departure and re-arrival, it cannot apply to a case of a person to whom all movement is prohibited. His case is covered by Sub-section (B), which as is quite significant does not impose on him a further restriction to apprise at stated periods the local police of his continued presence in the village.

In such a case it must be for the police to verify his presence without imposing on him the humiliating restriction unwarranted by the Defence of India Act and Rules of demanding of him weekly attendance at the police station in proof of his presence".—A. P.

Who Does not Like to follow Ladies?

Gharki Laj

Now In SEVENTH Week

Is Praised like anything by leading ladies of all Communities.

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

GAY & MELODIOUS!!

DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

Khazanchi

Merriest Musical Of 1941

35th WEEK!

AT

KRISHNA

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

A GAY SPREE OF LOVE, LAUGHS & LYRICS!

NAVYUG'S Realistic Romance

SANGAM

4TH WEEK AT NEW WEST END

Marathi: 4, 7 p.m. Hindi 10 p.m.

Now in Fascinating, Victorious

7th WEEK 7th

The Delightful Hilarious Comedy On Modern Love!

"SWAMI"

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 16.

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

स्वामी

ROYAL RELEASE NO.16

MAJESTIC

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

Duke Of Gloucester's Message

NOVEMBER 28.

"The Duek of Gloucester is deeply grateful for the magnificent gift of £2,000 for Russian War Relief and desires to extend to your Committee and all subscribers his personal thanks and appreciation of their generosity".

This message has been conveyed by H. E. the Viceroy (on behalf of the Chairman, Overseas Appeal, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund, London) to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund.

On receipt of the gift from Hyderabad, His Excellency sent the following message of appreciation to Nawab Sir Ahmed Said Khan of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council:

"I am deeply grateful for the generous contribution to Russian War Relief, which I am passing on to Sir Stafford Cripps."

Among the payments made from H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund during the fortnight ending October 15, 1941, was £5,000 for the purchase of aircraft for the R. A. F., while payments in India included Rs. 10,000 to the Polish Relief Committee.

The total collection in the Fund up to October 15 amounted to Rs. 5,10,87,000 (which included interest realised on investments of cash balances). On this date the St. Dunstan's Section of the Fund amounted to Rs. 6,74,000.

A.-I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS

LAHORE, November 30.

The All-India Railway Employees' Conference was held this morning under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., (Central).

In the course of his speech Mr. Mehta dwelt on the various demands of the railway employees, particularly dearness allowance. He exhorted the workers to stand united under the banner of the Union.

Resolutions urging the Government and the Railway authorities to concede the various demands of the railway employees were adopted.

Mr. Mehta is leaving for Delhi tonight to attend the meeting of the National Defence Council.—United Press.

Jailed Again For Same Offensive

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Mr. Abdulla Farooqui, a local journalist, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment more under the Defence of India Rules for making an objectionable speech in the Juma Masjid.

Mr. Farooqui recently came out of jail after one year's imprisonment for the same offence.—United Press.

New Commerce College For Baroda

BARODA, Nov. 30.

A new Commerce College is expected to come into existence in a short time. Necessary orders regarding its establishment, constitution etc., have been passed by Government.

In the first instance the college will undertake to coach up students in the first two years and at the end of the year it will be converted into a full-pledged college.—United Press.

Parents Convicted

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Abdul Majid and Mrs. Khasa, the parents of a girl named Latifa, who is at present employed in a carnival here, were convicted yesterday by Lala Ganga Bishen, a Lahore Magistrate, under Sec. 5 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month each.

The police has also sent up for trial Latifa, under the same Act and her case will be heard on December 1.

According to the prosecution they belonged to Iraq and, as foreigners in this country, were required to report within 24 hours of their arrival in any city their true nationality to the Registration Office, but they did not do so.—United Press.

Sind Premier For Delhi

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, Premier of Sind, left for Delhi to attend the meeting of National Defence Council commencing on Monday, December 1.

Prior to his departure the Premier had a talk with Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, who arrived here this morning.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

TRADE PRICE-FIXING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Concessions In Price Control

HEDGE SELLING AND REALISING

Bombay: November 29.

Yesterday New York cotton market advanced on moderate trade price fixing. Commission Houses were buyers, and large business was done in Worth-St. due to Washington indications that the administration would agree to important concessions in price control. However the upturn was checked by further scale-up selling, hedging profit-taking and local realising. The market closed barely steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York cotton futures market opened steady with one point up at 16.34 for March delivery and advanced on commission houses buying and moderate trade price fixing to 8 points up at 16.41. Then the market declined on hedging, profit-taking and scale-up selling to 3 pts down at 16.30. Spot cotton price was down by 2 pts at 17.36 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans market opened steady and fluctuated within a narrow range. Prices declined 2 to 3 pts at the close. Spot cotton price was 2 pts up at 16.45 cents per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—Yesterday the market was flat and motionless but towards the close prices eased on long liquidation. Concerning Jap-American negotiations the latest cables state President Roosevelt said yesterday that "the negotiations with Japan had not been broken off." With regard to American terms another authoritative report states that U. S. A. insists that Japan should withdraw from China and Indo-China and promise not to indulge in further aggression and for this America offers normal commercial relations and equal access to raw materials. Earlier cables said that reliable circles opine that U.S.A. Government has ruled out the possibility of a compromise with Japan on the Chinese issue. Now, the Tokio cables state that Japanese Cabinet discussed yesterday Mr Hull's memorandum and thereafter Mr. Kohishi said, it was being studied and he added that there was a public demand for the rejection of any temporary arrangement but refused to state when a reply will be sent. Simultaneously, the Japanese finance Minister said that "If Japan fails in China, the future will appear terrifying indeed, certainly to North China and probably to Manchukuo."

From all above cables it appears that the threads of negotiations seem to be too loose to knit and ideas poles apart unless a miracle can string up, which seems a hardihood in a materialistic world.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 16.41+08 (12.46 p.m.); Lowest 16.30–03 (3 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade and local buying met with hedge selling and long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 29.

December	16.14
January	16.20
March	16.42
Middling Spot	17.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 29.

December	16.21
January	16.24
March	16.46
Middling Spot	16.70

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 29.
11-00 Call Noon Call

December	—
March	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC.
New York, Nov. 29.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 19,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 29.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.20 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.75 to 16.95

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: November 29.

Approx. quotations. Ready. Delry Contract New.

	Old. Ready.	Dec./Jany.
Bengal Fine	131/34 141	.....
Berar	168/73 ...	Par. –2
C. P. 1	210/12 ..	+23 +21
C. P. 2	173/76	.....
Khandesh	133/43	.....
Broach	196/201	.....
Muglai	148/53	.....
Broach Low	159/61	.....

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 29.

Spot	—
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 29.

Gold bars fine per oz. —

London, Nov. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe	—
Barletta Russo	Closed
South Australian	—

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 29.

London smoke sheet standard	—
Rubber per lb	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London Nov. 29.

Rupee Papper 3-1/2	£
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. 1931 or later	£
Consols 2-1/2 p. c.	£ Closed
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p. c. 1961	£
War Loan 3-1/2 p. c	£
Funding Loan 4 p. c 1960/90	£
Victory bonds 4 p. c.	£
Chartered Bank of India & China	£
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£

SHIPPING NEWS.

Bombay: November 29

IMPORTS

75 cases jam, 271 ctns toilet preparations, 192 ctns tooth paste, 1335 bags Fluorspar, 38 cases bitters, 173 c/s brandy, 145 bags corks, 59 casks dyes, 35 bags old aluminium scrap, 168 husks ivory, 53 bags soapnuts 36 bags cowries, 1875 bags cloves, 370 pkgs gum, 5334 bags crude asbestos fibre, 145 c/s pharm products, 671 bls lint cotton, 4501 bls cotton.

EXPORTS

Bombay: November 29.

63 bls cotton pcegoods G N Musry; 10503 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co Ltd; 2346 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 1185 bags linseed S M Rajgor and Co; 300 bags bone meal B Ardeshir and Co; 30 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 350 bags soapstone Shaw Wallace and Co; 350 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 200 bls cotton pcegoods C Kasturchand; 150 bls cotton pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 54 bags gum Ratansey Damji and Co; 12 bls cotton pcegoods W A Beardsell and Co Ltd; 14 bls cotton pcegoods Vadilal Ltd; 50 bls cotton white yarn Vadilal Ltd; 27 bags gum Mepani Bros; 41 bags gum B Nazir and Co; 18 bls cotton remnants Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 65 bls cotton twist waste clean Barot Bros and Co; 53 bls cotton twist waste oily Barot Bros and Co; 25 bls cotton grey yarn Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 150 bgs Lactic casein The Midland Trading Co; 95 tusks elephant tusks Purshotam Ganda and Bros; 47 pkgs cotton pcegoods M H Zakkai; 21 bls art silk mxd pcegoods M H Zakkai; 115 bls cotton pcegoods K Shantilal and Co; 150 bls cotton pcegoods The Podar Mills Ltd 71 bls cotton pcegoods The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 66 bags shelled almonds H K Keshavalla; 100 bls raw wool Haji E Dossa; 263 bags mustard seed H Raghavji and Co; 800 bags bone grist B Ardeshir and Co; 100 bgs soapstone powder B Jani and Sons; 50 bags talcum powder Chudgar and Co; 14 cases chrome leather tanned D Abraham and Sons 500 bls cotton waste oily G M Vyas and Co; 150 bls cotton waste clean C Jairam and Co 50 bls cotton waste clean M Chandulal and [illegible] 54 bags gum B Jani and Sons.

Protection Of Tenants

Cochin Ruler Issues Proclamation

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 30.

The Maharaja of Cochin has issued a Proclamation to-day providing for the protection of tenants called 'Verumpattomdars' against eviction from their holdings, pending the enactment of a legislation granting fixity of tenure for them which is now under the consideration of the Government.

The Proclamation states that no suit shall be instituted against 'verumpattomdars' for eviction nor shall they be evicted from their holdings in execution of decrees for eviction. All suits and appeals for their eviction in courts shall be stayed. This will not, however, preclude courts from granting relief for arrears of rent due in respect of holdings.—A. P.

DR. DARA M. DASTUR MEMORIAL FUND

The second list of donations received through Mr. Nanabhoy F. Mama for the above Fund is as under:—

Rs. 956 Already Acknowledged. Rs. 1,000 In ever grateful remembrance of Dr. Dara's truthfulness, integrity and honesty of purpose. S. A. V. Rs. 25 From Seth Pestanji Rustomji Wallace and family; Rs. 81 From the Kumana Family of Santa Cruz. Rs. 300 From a grateful Patient (D J. Wadia). Rs. 21 From Seth Jehangir Edalji Papa. Rs. 5 From Seth B. Malcom. Rs. 51 In pious remembrance of the kind-hearted dear Dr. Dara Dastur from Bai Tehemina Pestanji Framji Gagrat and Seth Pestanji Framji Gagrat. Rs. 101 From Messrs. N. Dadabhoy and Co. Rs. 25 From Seth K. R. Bomanji. Rs. 15 From Bai Bhikhaij Limji Palamkote. Rs. 50 From Seth B. J. Wadia. Rs. 51 From Bai Shirin K. A. Kuka. Rs. 10 From A Friend. Rs 50 From Old Family Friends. Rs. 101 From Seth Tehemuras Manekshaw Ghandi. Rs 15 From a Doctor Friend. Rs. 10 In holy remembrance of the late Seth Jamshedji Manekji Bilimoria From Bai Awabai Jamshedji Bilimoria. Rs. 101 From Seth H. P Dastur. Rs. 50 From Seth Kavasji Jaibhoy Seth. Rs. 15 From a medical confrere. Rs. 101 In remembrance of the late Seth Bejunji Nawroji Todiwalla. From A. P. P. Rs 101 In remembrance of the late Seth Jeejeebhoy Nawroji Todiwalla, From A P. P. Rs 21 In holy remembrance of our very good and kindhearted late Dr. Dara. From Minocher Pestanji Lala. Rs 25 In sacred memory of our dear uncle Dr. Dara M. Dastur, From Nariman Manekji Polishwalla Rs. 101 From Bai Jerbai Sorabshaw Kapadia Rs. 25 From Masters Jal and Sorab Dastur in grateful appreciation Rs. 11 In holy remembrance of the good Dr. Dara. From a Patient Rs. 10 From Seth Pirshaw Barjerji Godrej, total Rs. 3,519.

Plea For Indo-Ceylonese Goodwill

The formation of the Ceylonese Association of India was celebrated by a dinner at the Purohits on Saturday last.

Mr. V. S. C. Singham presided. Mr Singham in his presidential speech observed that a certain amount of goodwill was the necessary prerequisite to amicable relations between the Indians and the Ceylonese. The Indo-Ceylon agreement, Mr. Singham remarked, was under constant fire and the result was bitterness. The Ceylonese people, he continued, are essentially a tolerant people, they will never be anti-Indian but shall never fail to be pro-Ceylonese. We must take a saner view, concluded Mr Singham, we must have goodwill and the bitterness will be a thing of the past.

GOOD WORK OF BILLAWARS

Plea For One Organisation For Social Work In City

Speaking on the occasion of the ninth anniversary celebration of the Billawar Association held at C. J. Hall on Sunday evening Mr Behram Karanjia, who presided made an appreciable reference to the work done by the Association which, he said, had taken upon itself the task of ameliorating the social, economic and educational conditions of the Billawar community. A well-knit programme which included songs, classical music and a social drama was organised for the occasion.

Proceeding Mr. Karanjia said that the Association was faithfully carrying out the dictates of their Gurudev, His Holiness Brahma Shree Narayana Paramhansa, by attempting to inculcate in them the true principle of one caste, one religion, and one God. Literacy continued the speaker, was the crying need of the time and so he urged the Association to concentrate more on imparting to the members of the community the necessary training in the three "Rs". Referring to medical relief, the second objective of the Association, the speaker thought that it was desirable if side by side some sort of sanitary propaganda was carried on amongst the poor of the community.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu who preceded Mr. Karanjia, said that there were several societies carrying on social work for the community, and it would be better if they were all amalgamated into one. For sporting and other purposes, they might have any number of organisations, suggested the speaker.

Continuing, he expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Association to admit the women of the community to the membership of the Association and suggested that as women had problems of their own it was better for them to have a Bhagini Samaj.

Concluding Mr. Prabhu suggested that scholarships which were so far given to the members of the community outside Bombay should also be given to those in Bombay.

The function terminated after some classical music by Mr. Kumar and his party, and the staging of a social drama in Kannada.

Spinning At Nappu Hall

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The usual monthly mass spinning demonstration under the auspices of the Charkha Club was held to-day at the Nappu Hall with about 40 spinners participating. The function was attended by Mr. Dhirubhai Desai the President of the B.P.C.C. and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Patil congratulated the spinners on their zeal and enthusiasm in carrying on the constructive programme of Gandhiji, and traced the spinning activities in the city for the last 20 years.

Mr. Dhirubhai expressed the hope that the Charkha movement would be continued with renewed vigour.

Conciliationists Postpone Session

CALCUTTA, November 30.

At the request of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who will not be able to attend the Conciliation Group Conference proposed to be held at Calcutta on December 6 and 7, the Metropolitan of India who is President of the Conciliation Group has postponed the Conference to Christmas week.

However, a conference of Bengal leaders will be held on December 6 to discuss the present situation.—United Press.

Eye-Opener To Khare

JUBBULPORE, November 30.

It is learnt that the recent interview of Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of C. P., and Berar, with H.E. the Viceroy was in connection with securing official support for forming a ministry in the province.

It is further learnt that Dr Khare had to come back disappointed as he could not convince His Excellency about the solidarity of his strength.—United Press

Indian Labour Split

Royist Throes Bring Forth Rival Of T. U. C.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

A decision to give practical help to the Soviet Union through voluntary and purposeful co-operation with the war-efforts of the British Government is embodied in a resolution adopted by the Conference held here to-day under the Presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy.

The Conference also resolved to disown the policy of the Trade Union Congress and set up a new central organisation of Labour, called the Indian Federation of Labour.

LABOUR DEMANDS

The Conference demanded for India such facilities as stabilisation of wages for Indian Labour to be supplemented with a sliding scale of dearness allowance, creation of representative machinery in each district for supervising employment of Labour, rapid development of modern large-scale industries with State aid and under State control, representation of Labour on the Central and Provincial Governments and the formation of a volunteer defence corps on the model of the English Home Guard.

The Conference resolved to send a message to the British working class that it was determined to rally the entire Indian Labour on the side of the British working class in this war against Fascism.

It is understood that the Conference has received an invitation from the Government of India to send six representatives of their organisation to meet the Labour Member in Calcutta in the first week of January to discuss certain legislation regarding Labour, which is under contemplation.

Roy Condemns Fascism

An unequivocal declaration that Indian Labour will co-operate fully with the war efforts of the British Government (now an ally of the Soviet Union), to defeat Fascism, was made by Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of his presidential address at the Conference.

The Conference is meeting in response to an appeal issued by a number of prominent Trade Unionists, including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Aftab Ali, President of he Indian Seamen's Union, Mr. Mohsin Ali, General Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Labour, Mr. Manek Home, President of the Jamshedpur Labour Federation, and Mr. M. A. Khan, president of the Central Labour Federation, Punjab, and of the North-West Frontier Railway Workers' Union.

Fascism, said Mr. Roy, was the avowed enemy of the liberation of the working class. Victory of Fascism, he declared, would be ruinous for them. They must help the defeat of the Fascist powers.

Referring to differences among the Trade Unionists on the question of India's participation in the war, Mr. Roy said that some of them were of the opinion that irrespective of the attitude of the Nationalist movement. Labour should favour India's participation in the war for more than one reason. They suggested that the Trade Union Congress should make a declaration in that sense but a resolution which for all practical purposes, amounted to an endorsement of the war-resistance policy of the National Congress, was carried in the last session of the Congress in Bombay by a majority of delegates.—A. P.

Plea For Reform In Education For Girls

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The annual constituent conference of the Calcutta branch of the All-India Women's conference was held here this evening.

Mrs. P. K. Roy, who presided, speaking on the question of reforms in education for girls, pointed out that Indian ideals of life and conduct were rapidly undergoing changes and they must also change their individual outlook if they were to attain full development of their womanhood. "Women must go into the world", she urged, and earn their livelihood; wives must be equal partners and companions in marriage.—A. P.

BHONSALA MILITARY SCHOOL

Bombay Governor To Open New Hostel

NASIK, Nov. 30.

Dr. B. S. Moonje General Secretary of the Central Hindu Military Education Society and the Bhonsala Military school, announces that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will perform the foundation laying ceremony of the Kanya-Kumari gate and the new hostel for hundred boys, to be built as a memorial to Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi. Shreeman Seth Jugulkishore Birla of Calcutta has agreed to pay the entire cost of it as his donation to the Bhonsala military school.

The ceremony will take place on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency to the school on 2nd December 1941.—A. P.

YOU CANNOT BE REALLY HEALTHY WITHOUT DAILY VITAMINS A and D

IN EVERY SINGLE DROP
80 TIMES MORE
PROTECTIVE VITAMIN A
IN EVERY SINGLE DROP
30 TIMES MORE
SUNSHINE VITAMIN D
than standard cod-liver oil

Your diet may seem rich and plentiful but still be short of vitamins essential to health. Because of shortage of vitamins A and D in the average diet adults become ill easily, find it difficult to throw off minor ailments, and show marked lack of vigour; children may become backward, grow poorly, suffer from bad teeth and, in extreme cases, rickets.

Crookes' Halibut Oil is the richest known source of protective vitamin A and sunshine vitamin D. A full dose is only a few drops, it cannot fatten or cause indigestion. Add Crookes' Halibut Oil to the diet and children grow sturdy and alert, teeth harden, illness is resisted and easily thrown off; adults find new well-being, energy and enjoyment in living.

CROOKES'
PURE HALIBUT
'COLLOSOL' OIL BRAND (Regd.)

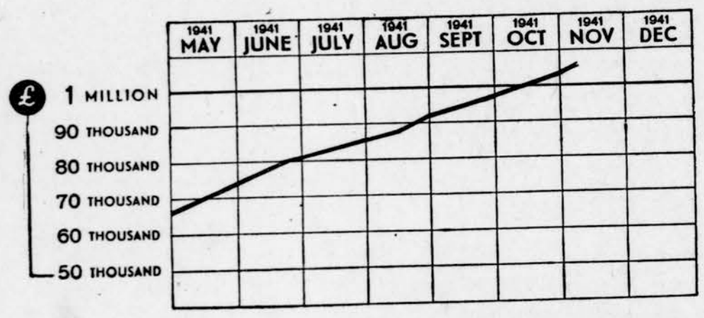
All Crookes' Halibut preparations are entirely untouched by hand before they reach the consumer.
The Crookes' Laboratories (British Colloids Ltd.), Park Royal, London, England
BOMBAY: 10 Graham Road, Ballard Estate

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE Tata Oil Mills Company wish to thank their customers for their appreciation and constant support of Hamam Toilet Soap. They regret that during recent months their patrons have not sometimes been able to get enough supply of Hamam. The demand for Hamam recently has been so great that their Factory has not been able to cope with it, but a new Plant for Hamam is being installed at present and within the next few months ample stocks will be available. Till such time, they request indulgence from their valued patrons and customers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

The Growth of INDIA'S Sterling WAR SAVINGS



It is fascinating to watch the steady rise in India's sterling War Savings, through the British War Savings Movement. Total investments now exceed one million pounds.

SAVE FOR VICTORY BRITISH WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT ASK YOUR BANK

If you have not already started

You should write the Hony. Secy. Post Box 628, at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta, for information and add your weight today.

BWS—22

Backward India Is Menace To World Peace

Dr. Ghosh Says Science Has Made Human Slavery Needless

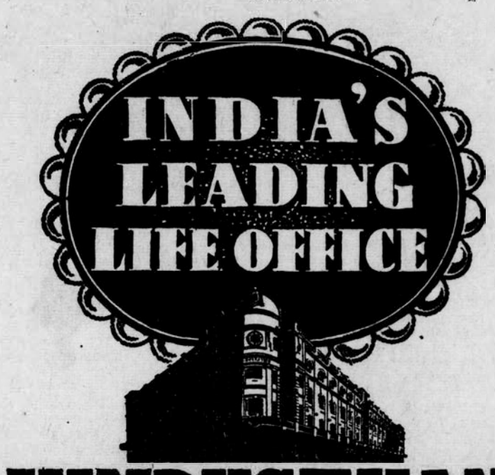
CALCUTTA, November 30.

"An unprogressive and industrially backward India with a large reserve of human population whose labour can be exploited, is in itself a menace to world peace, drawing as she does, to her the covetous eyes of the world's Hitlers and Mussolinis", observed Dr J. C. Ghosh, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, while delivering the Sir J. C. Bose Memorial Lecture on "Science and modern life" at the Bose Institute here today.

"The widest cultivation of science", Dr. Ghosh suggested, "and its intensive application to raise the standard of living in India are, therefore, the needs of the hour, and should be kept in the forefront of an enlightened State policy."

Dealing with science's contribution to the civilisation of mankind, Dr. Ghose said that the triumph of modern science lay in the fact that it had made human slavery unnecessary for civilisation.

He, however, pointed out that science was something more than discovering the secrets of nature and gaining control over her forces. It was mental discipline which always enjoined dispassionate honesty.—A. P.



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BURMA RICE CONTROL SCHEME

NOT POSSIBLE FOR INDIANS TO CARRY ON BUSINESS, SAYS INDIAN DEPUTATION

Future Position In Trade In Serious Danger

The Deputation of Indian Merchants appointed by the Conference of Rice Merchants' Associatiations of Burma, India and Ceylon and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, which has now returned to India had submitted the following memorandum on the 14th November, 1941 to the authorities in Burma. They also submitted a second statement on the 22nd November to the Hon. Sir Paw Tun, the Acting Prime Minister of Burma after several discussions about the rice control scheme with the Rice Controller of Burma. The deputation expressed deep regret that their most earnest submissions for being allowed to convey their business in the future as in the past had not been met with such response as could enable them to continue with freedom their normal trade and to retain their position in that trade which has been built up and developed by them for years of patient labour and great sacrifice.

The following is the MEMORANDUM submitted on 14th November, 1941 by the Deputation appointed by the Conference of the Rice Merchants' Associations of Burma, India and Ceylon and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, to the Government of Burma on the Revised Rice Control Scheme:

At the very outset, as Members of the Deputation appointed by a Representative Conference of the various Rice Merchants' Associations of India, Burma and Ceylon and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, allow us to express our sense of gratefulness to the Government of Burma for giving us an opportunity for submitting our views and expressing difficulties which we as practical men can visualise in connection with the proposed revised Rice Control Scheme for your earnest and sympathetic consideration.

2. We have carefully examined the revised outline of the Rice Control Scheme issued by the Rice Controller. The Government of Burma, it is stated, have thought it necessary to introduce this scheme so as to ensure liquidation of the entire exportable surplus of the next year's crop of rice in overseas markets at prices satisfactory for the Burman cultivators. It needs no assurance that we fully sympathise with these objects.

A CONTINUOUS GAMBLE

3. The fundamental basis of the first as well as the revised outline of Rice Control Scheme is that so far as the rice intended for the purpose of export to overseas markets is concerned, the Government of Burma will be the sole buyer of rice and the sole seller of rice. The State will have, therefore, practically the monopoly of buying for and selling of and exporting Burma rice to overseas countries. The healthy factor of competition and the normal play of economic forces will disappear. The Indian exporting Houses, with their freedom of buying limited to one seller only will not therefore have that free scope for operating according to their own information and anticipations of the overseas markets as they have enjoyed for decades past. They will not be able to buy rice freely as they do at present because they will have to sell it only to the Rice Controller. The Rice Controller will buy rice on f.o.b. basis. We do not know how he will fix the price of rice he may purchase. It is presumed that he will accept the lowest price. If rice offered for sale on f.o.b. basis by an exporting house is not purchased by the Rice Controller, it will have to be stored and the exporter will have to pay rent, bear the interest on the amount locked up, incur the insurance charges and suffer the loss due to drygage, shortage, etc. In addition to such likely financial loss which will be appreciable in itself, there will be the risk of the fluctuations in price and it may be that he may have to sell the stored rice at a much lower rate later on. As there will be only one buyer of rice, viz. the Rice Controller, the operations of an exporter will have to be more in the nature of a continuous gamble than of regular business. It will be appreciated that the exporter will thus have little inducement to buy rice freely as he has been doing hitherto and the element of uncertainty and risk involved may practically compel him to cease operations. Such a contingency will, we venture to submit, neither promote the welfare of the Burman cultivator nor will it be to the advantage of the exporting houses which have built up this trade with the labours and sacrifices of more than half a century.

4. It is difficult to understand how the Rice Controller buying all rice intended for export will help to secure economic prices for the agriculturist. Two factors mainly contribute to the maintenance of satisfactory price levels. Regular demand for rice from and the competitive purchase of rice for the overseas markets and the manner and extent to which trade makes it possible for the continuous financing of paddy so that it can move regularly and quickly from the field to the mills. It is estimated that over 60% of paddy is milled by small mills. The regular exporting houses who buy rice ex-mills enable the mills to keep on the regular purchase of paddy continuously and quickly. Their ability, therefore, to buy paddy freely and mill it into rice will depend upon the readiness and rapidity with which they get their funds locked up in paddy released by the sale of rice. If these small millers have to sell their rice on f.o.b. basis to the Rice Controller alone, it is obvious that in addition to the setting up of the machinery for the purpose of f.o.b. delivery which most of them have not got at present, they will also require for their business a much larger amount of finance which most of them do not appear to possess. This will be a strong deterrent in the normal rapid movement of paddy which must have its own reaction on prices in the market. We have no doubt you are fully aware that it is the Indian exporting houses which maintain large stocks of rice awaiting shipments at the mills or elsewhere which on an average exceed 2 lacs of tons and reach the figure of 3 lacs of tons at the height of the season. It will, therefore, be recognised that it is these exporting houses, which really finance the paddy, substantially help directly and indirectly its rapid movement and marketing and consequently play a very useful part in the maintenance of its price. All this is possible because the exporting houses have the freedom to buy rice, have the freedom to sell rice and have the freedom to export rice to overseas markets as they like. They will not be able to exercise such freedom under the proposed Rice Control Scheme as mentioned above. Moreover, as some more of the overseas markets have been closed to Burma rice, there will not be that briskness of demand for that rice from overseas countries which it was enjoying some months back. If, in addition to this serious disadvantage, the normal freedom of the exporting houses to export rice to India and Ceylon, which has been the mainstay for the off-take of Burma rice, is interfered with in the coming year, as referred to above, under the proposed Control Scheme, it will not be difficult to realise that the proposed objects of the proposed Rice Control Scheme, viz. to liquidate the next year's crop in the overseas markets and to secure satisfactory prices for the Burman cultivator, instead of being achieved, is likely to be frustrated.

RECAST THE SCHEME

5. We are aware that the Government may control the price of paddy to maintain it at a satisfactory level and we can also visualise the possibility of the Government of Burma financing the crop of paddy as the need for the same may arise. But in this connection it may be submitted that not the virtual elimination but the greater and more active co-operation of the existing export houses and the goodwill of the Governments of the importing countries can only facilitate the task of liquidating the next year's crop of rice. It will be conceded that control will neither create new overseas markets for rice of Burma nor be able to secure or assure larger shipping tonnage, whereas the exporter can tackle both these problems better as referred to hereafter. May we, therefore, appeal to you to recast the scheme in the light of these facts?

6. The other and the more important aspect of the Control Scheme with which we are very seriously concerned is that it will be the Rice Controller who alone will, in effect, sell rice c.i.f. in Rangoon. This is the net result of the terms 3 to 5 of the Sales Overseas mentioned in the revised Scheme. It is the Rice Controller who is going to arrange for freight and the Bill of Lading is to be issued in his name only. He will be, therefore, the sole exporter of rice. In other words, not a single ton of rice will be exported from Burma except by or under the authority of the Rice Controller. We have noted the fact that the original proposal that the Rice Controller would sell all rice c.i.f. in overseas importing markets has been dropped in the Revised Scheme. He will now sell to exporters all rice c.i.f. at Rangoon at such price as he may determine. This has in no way allayed our anxiety, as it does not make any substantial difference in the effect which the Control Scheme will have on the business of the exporting houses connected with the Burma rice trade.

7. As exporters, we go on buying rice for the various markets overseas from day to day, we continue to export rice that we purchase to different ports overseas, we stock it there and we sell such stocks at those ports. The ordinary risks of the trade are there and we face them because we keep ourselves in touch with the conditions of the market in Burma and the conditions of the market overseas and regulate our operations in the light of the conditions as they obtain from day to day. We are not prevented either from buying rice when it offers itself to us; we are not prevented from exporting rice when we wish to export it in such quantity and of such quality and to such ports as we like. Under the proposed Scheme, however, we will have to buy rice for export from the Rice Controller and the Rice Controller alone. It is he who will fix the price of the rice that will be sold to the exporter. The exporter will have no say in the matter. The exporter will have to make payment against the Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Rice Controller which will be endorsed in his favour. The exporter will have to export rice thus sold to the port to which it was shipped by the Controller. In other words, the only difference between the Scheme as it was issued first and as it has been issued revised is that the Rice Controller, instead of selling rice c.i.f. in the importing markets overseas, will sell rice c.i.f. to the exporter in Rangoon. Those who are called the exporters in the Scheme are in reality the buyers of rice c.i.f. They cannot buy rice as they like and cannot export rice as they desire. They will be in fact buying the Bill of Lading and will have to accept all its terms and will have to take delivery only at the port mentioned in the Bill of Lading. Apart from the serious objections which we as exporters, have against such a Scheme, viz. that it deprives us of our freedom of buying and selling and exporting rice to overseas markets, there are other aspects of these operations which will seriously affect our position and are likely to put us to great loss.

STATE MONOPOLY

8. Under the Scheme both the quality and the weight of the parcel sold by the Rice Controller will be mentioned in the Survey Certificate. The exporter will be bound by the same. It is well-known that several ingredients like the size of the grain, its evenness, its colour, its fragrance, etc. determine the price of rice. The price in the same quality of rice often varies from -|4|- annas per bag to more than -|12|- annas per bag. The Rice Controller will sell rice according to the quality mentioned in the certificate. It is not difficult to imagine how this will affect the exporter. As the price in the same quality varies, he is often likely to suffer when the price is fixed for all these variations on the same standard.

9. Moreover, the weight of the bag will be mentioned in the Survey Certificate. The exporter will have to pay according to that weight. It is common experience that a Surveyor cannot weigh all bags and that rice loses in weight when it reaches destination by dryage, shortage, etc. The loss due to the loss in weight will thus fall on the exporter and he can have and will have no recourse to the Rice Controller for his making good the loss due to this shortage of weight etc. Apart from these disadvantages, he will have also to face the most serious disadvantage of the drop in the market. For instance, if an exporter bought a certain quality of rice, say at Rs. 12|- per bag and if the price of the bag before his rice reaches destination falls to Rs. 11|8|- per bag, his whole consignment will suffer. It may be argued that he is bearing this ordinary risk even now. That is true. But then the exporter is making his average by buying continuously in Burma and by selling in the overseas markets by regular exports of rice. As he will not be able to operate in the manner stated above under the proposed Control Scheme, his losses are bound to be very serious. There will be no certainty as regards his purchase in Burma and there will be really no certainty as regards his feeding his importing centres by exporting rice as he will have to depend entirely on what the Rice Controller will sell and the port for which he will sell and the quality which he will sell.

10. With the Rice Controller as the c.i.f. seller of exportable rice the exporter will be entirely at his mercy as regards the price that he will fix. We are not aware of any country which has evolved a Scheme whereby the Government buys such commodities as rice at the lowest price and sells it at the highest price. This state monopoly of buying and selling will naturally suspend the ordinary and healthy play of the normal economic forces and if the Controller seeks to continually draw out a substantial margin of profit by buying or selling at artificial prices the trade would always be exposed to grave risks. Such monopoly, whilst affording the State assured profits, would leave the trade often into serious losses. Such a state of things, we are afraid, will utimately compel most of the exporting houses to give up the trade which they have built up in the interest both of Burma and India. We are, therefore, very anxious to see that the Scheme is so revised as will not deprive us of our freedom of buying, selling and exporting rice to overseas markets as we have enjoyed hitherto.

WIDENING FIELD OF EXPORTERS

11. Before we refer to our position, status and stake in the rice trade of Burma, we would most earnestly invite your serious attention to the proposal regarding the allotment of space. It is now over half a century during which we have built up and developed our relations with the shipping companies. It is well known that whenever control is introduced as a result of shipping difficulties etc. the rights of those who have built up the trade have been strictly safeguarded. In our country only those who were actually in the trade have been allowed to import and export on the basis of the average of their shipments for the last 3 years. Space by shipping companies has been allotted on such a basis. The abnormal circumstances arising out of the war have not been utilised for penalising those who have built up the trade in normal times by widening in their field and increasing their numbers. We understand that the field of exporters is likely to be widened and we, who have built up the trade, are likely to suffer. It is, therefore, essential that in any scheme of control the right of the exporter to book the space for his cargo with the Conference Lines as he has been doing at present should remain unimpaired. Although there has been great scarcity of tonnage in many regular trades owing to present abnormal circumstances, Conference Lines have made the largest volume of tonnage available for the rice trade between Burma and India and Burma and Ceylon at very economic rates of freight. This is due mainly to the cordial relation which have existed between the Indian shippers and the Conference Lines. We may venture therefore, to add that the maintenance of the rights of the Indian exporting houses referred to above, will enable them to influence the Conference Lines in the future as in the past to secure for them the largest possible tonnage under the existing circumstances at economic rates for the exports of rice from this country to India and Ceylon. We need not, therefore, stress the point that these relations should not be interfered with as they will be of great help for maintaining the level of exports from this country to India and Ceylon in the future as in the past.

12. May we now submit a few facts about our position in the rice trade of Burma, which, we trust, will merit your special consideration? The Indian exporting houses have got enormous stakes in the export trade of rice from Burma to India and from Burma to Ceylon. Nearly 97 % of the rice exported from Burma to India and Ceylon is handled by these exporting houses. Their total exports of rice form nearly 60% to 65% of the total exportable surplus of Burma to all countries of the world. Their annual exports may be valued on the basis of the present day prices at over 30 crores of rupees. Moreover, the amount that is usually locked up in rice awaiting shipments or rice awaiting distribution at the importing centres together with the amount of enormous credit facilities which exporting houses extend to their purchasers exceeds nearly 8 to 10 crores of rupees at a time. Some of these Indian exporting houses have also an important share in the rice milling industry of Burma. A number of other interests is also connected with the rice trade. The exporting houses have set up elaborate organisations for carrying on efficiently the operations of rice trade both in Burma as well as at various importing centres in India and Ceylon. All this has made valuable contribution to the general economic structure of Burma. Some of the Indian exporting houses have been doing their business in Burma for the past several decades. The exportable surplus of Burma rice was about 12 to 15 lakhs of tons in 1905. The quantity exported to India and Ceylon was about 5 lakhs of tons during that period. The exports to India and Ceylon have, however, seen a tremendous rise and have gone up from 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs of tons. The exportable surplus of Burma rice has gone up during that period from 12 to 15 lakhs of tons to 30 to 35 lakhs of tons at present. It will, therefore, be recognised that the Indian exporting houses have contributed in no small a measure to this large development in the export trade of Burma rice and thereby also in the general agricultural economy of Burma.

13. The Government of Burma in their communique assured the trade that the Control Scheme will be evolved with their consultation and will be put into operation with their "full and hearty co-operation." We appreciate in this connection the suggestion in the Revised Scheme that the Controller will seek the co-operation in the working of the Scheme of an Advisory Committee of representatives of trade interests and we have no doubt that the interests concerned will be requested to select their own representatives.

14. The contribution which the Indian exporting houses have made and the part which they have played in the large development of the export trade of Burma in rice will, we trust, be carefully weighed from a broad aspect and the probabilities of their being compelled to go out of that trade in view of the difficulties mentioned in the above paragraphs, we hope, will be considered as a part of a long-range policy. We shall, therefore, feel grateful to the Government of Burma if they will be pleased, with a view to ensure the continuance of this large export trade which has been in the common interests of the two countries, to so recast the Scheme as will ensure in the future, as in the past, our freedom to buy, sell and export rice to overseas markets as we have enjoyed hitherto and thus enable us to continue to contribute to the maintenance of that trade.

DEPUTATION'S PLEA TO PREMIER

The following statement was submitted on 22nd November, 1941 by the Deputation of the Rice Conference of India, Burma and Ceylon to the Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun, Acting Prime Minister, Burma, after fully discussing the proposed revised Scheme of Control with the Hon'ble Mr. Somerset Butler, the Rice Controller:

We have had talks with the Hon'ble Mr. Somerset Butler on the 15th and the 16th November. He explained to us why the control was being introduced and not only dealt with the manner in which it was proposed to be worked, but also discussed with us clause by clause the proposed scheme. We submitted the difficulties in carrying on our business under the Scheme and pointed out to him how its terms and conditions would not only seriously affect but would also make impracticable our trade. We are thankful to the Controller for giving us a very patient hearing. He assured us that he would discuss with the Ministers the views and difficulties expressed by us. On the 20th instant we were called in for further discussions and the Controller discussed some points again in the light of his talks with the Ministers. We have given our very best and serious consideration to all that the Controller has told us. We are deeply obliged to you, Sir, and to your colleagues for granting us this further opportunity to meet you and to submit to you the unanimous views of the Deputation in the light of all these discussions. It is needless to emphasise that purely practical business considerations have guided us in the consideration of the Control Scheme. Even taking only such considerations into account the only conclusion we find we can arrive at is that it would not be possible for us to carry on our overseas business in the future in this country under that Scheme. We may be permitted to state very briefly how the main features of the Control Scheme are likely to affect our trade.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE PERIOD OF CONTROL.

The Controller told us that the control would continue as long as the emergency (existence of which we have not yet been convinced of) for the same lasted, but added that the situation would be reviewed before the end of 1942 when decision would be taken whether it should be continued or not in 1943. He made it clear that he was not in a position to state that the Control would come to an end with the end of the war. He reminded us that the last control was introduced after the war. We may, however, recall the fact that the last control was not introduced for the speedy liquidation of the crop but was instituted for the reservation of the crop necessary for home consumption. We may add that the Controller himself remarked in his speech last March, "had there been no control, the cultivator would have obtained much higher prices for his paddy than he actually did receive." There is, therefore, no certainty as to the period for which control will last; on the contrary, there is every possibility that it may continue for an indefinite time. It will be appreciated that the exporters cannot consider such a position with equanimity. It is but natural that it will cause them serious concern in regard to their future position in the trade which they have built up.

POSSIBILITY OF LOSING OUR PRESENT POSITION IN THE TRADE.

The Controller conveyed to us the decision of the Government that all shipping space required for export will be allocated by the Controller. This is not in accordance with the trend of our previous talks and we, therefore, fail to understand its justification. He, however, assured us that the established shippers would be given first opportunity for export. It was, however, made clear to us that the possibilities for bringing in new and fresh exporters in the trade were visualised and the Controller could not undertake that space would be given only to the established exporting houses as was being done by the Conference Lines at present. Control in India has restricted space to the existing importers and exporters only. We cannot but view with grave misapprehension the possibility of fresh exporters being brought into our business under the working of control with all the restrictions which that control implies.

ARTIFICIAL FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

The problem of prices which will be fixed by the Control either for buying or selling rice as explained by the Controller has added to our anxieties. The Controller will be an operator in the market. He will be a powerful competitor. He will not only have the economic price in view but he may also like to fix such higher prices as were possible. At the same time the Controller will be anxious to liquidate as large a quantity of rice as possible to overseas markets. He would, if necessary, lower the prices if it contributed to a larger liquidation of the crop. His position as the sole buyer and seller and his anxiety on the one hand to maintain prices and on the other hand to liquidate the largest volume of the crop would enable him to make such fluctuations in the prices as could not be easily anticipated by the exporters. Under such circumstances it would be extremely difficult to carry on the normal operations of healthy trade which is ordinarily possible only with a fair amount of stability in prices and not under conditions which would conduce to any violent artificial rise and fall in prices.

LINKING UP BUYING AND SELLING

We, as exporters, normally buy rice in Burma and export it to overseas markets in India and Ceylon. In reply to our inquiry whether the Controller would automatically allow an exporter who bought rice to export it to overseas markets by his buying from him and selling to him at the same rate,—the export permit being given as a matter of course,—the Controller told us that such linking of buying and selling would not be automatic. In other words, he may or may not give the export permit by linking up such buying and selling. The exporters often hold large stocks of their own for the purpose of export. If such permits for exports were not to be automatic and if the Controller, who would also hold large stocks, seeks to first liquidate his holdings of the same quality for which permit is required by the exporter, it is not difficult to understand how gravely and detrimentally it would affect the exporters, particularly those who have carried on trade with always large stocks on hand. The Controller told us that he was prepared to consider the granting of such export permit as a matter of course if the exporter, before he proposed to buy any parcel, first informed him that he wanted to buy such a parcel from such a party at such a price. Even with such information tendered the exporter would not be assured of obtaining an export permit. We cannot disguise our feeling of disquietude at such a demand on the part of the Controller who himself will be a big operator in the market and consequently a formidable competitor. Such a procedure, we need not add, is extraordinarily unusual and contrary to all established principles of business. We, therefore, feel seriously perturbed as to how it would be at all possible for us to carry on our business in this country under such conditions.

CONTROLLER AS A BUYER.

Under the Control Scheme all rice intended for export is to be sold to the Controller. The Controller is the sole buyer. Apart from the uncertainty of price referred to above, the Controller will buy F.O.B. This will involve the exporters who buy for export from the Controller in serious difficulties as regards weight and quality and consequently the price to be paid for the quality. It was suggested to the Controller that such buying should be ex-hopper at the mills. The Controller has, however, decided that such buying should be F.O.B., unless it could be mutually arranged otherwise between the buyer and the seller direct. This is bound to create serious complications for the ultimate exporters and is likely to involve them into great loss.

Moreover, the Controller seeks to reverse the established practice of the trade. Instead of the seller having option of delivery the Controller insists that all purchases made by him shall be deliverable at his (Controller's) option. He thereby also compels the seller to finance his (Controller's) purchases longer than a seller would ordinarily have to provide for.

EXPORTS TO CEYLON AND MAURITIUS.

As the Indian exporting houses have built up the rice trade to Ceylon and Mauritius, it was suggested to the Controller that the export trade to those countries should be left to the established exporters even if the importing countries decided that the Governments in those countries alone should be the sole importers. The statement of the Controller that the Government themselves would be the sole exporter in such a case in the interests of the merchants does not carry conviction.

BASIS OF FIXING PRICES.

The Controller stated that he could not give an idea as to the level of prices but added that "the basis will be at a level at which off-take to India will be assured." He told us that he anticipated that off-take to be about one and a half million tons of rice. It is difficult to understand the reasoning of the Control on the one hand to secure as high a price as possible and on the other hand to bring them down to such a level at which large exports would be possible. He himself told us that he might have sometimes to lower prices and incur losses for liquidating in a market larger quantity of rice than it would normally take. The achievement of these two objects on the part of the Control, it is not difficult to understand, will create serious uncertainties as regards prices. We, as exporters, hold large stocks in Burma and also large stocks in the consuming markets. It will be appreciated that the lowering of prices by the Controller for the purpose of liquidating larger quantity of rice would affect most detrimentally our position in both the markets. The Controller has always appealed to us to put confidence in his 'bona-fides' but we are constrained to remark that it is our misfortune to find reciprocity in this connection so utterly lacking in the matter of confidence in the exporters who have for the past so many years been able to liquidate the entire exportable surplus of Burma rice, at times even larger than that expected this year, at fair prices. If at the end of the season a large quantity of rice remains unliquidated and the Controller sells it at a loss and brings down the market, it will be realised what a calamity it would be for the exporting houses who have maintained the normal flow of trade in rice between Burma and India and Burma and Ceylon.

Having placed these major problems which are questions of serious concern, it is hardly necessary to go into the other minor features of control. We have given our most earnest consideration to the views of the Controller in regard to the necessity for control. We still feel that tonnage being available there should be no misgivings as regards the normal exports of rice to India and Ceylon since we have hitherto been able to arrange by reason of our relations with the Conference Lines the required tonnage. We have not been fortunate in removing from the mind of the Controller the unfounded fear apparently based on no precedent that without control off-take would be limited or markets may be manoeuvred and deliberately depressed. We are also not convinced that this control, which is practically State trading with all factors in favour of the State, will enable us to carry on genuine business with such formidable factors of uncertainty constantly to contend with.

We deeply regret that our most earnest submissions for allowing us to carry on our business in the future as in the past have not, unfortunately for us, been met with such response as could enable us to continue with sufficient freedom trading under the control and to retain our position in this trade which it will be conceded, has been built up and developed by us with years of patient labour and great sacrifice.

Rangoon Dated the 22nd November 1941

MUSLIM SERVICES IN RAILWAYS

League Secretary Blames Govt. For Their Policy

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

Government's policy of not recognising the Railway Muslim Employees' Association on the ground that it was communal, was criticised by Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, who presided over the Railway Muslim Employees' Conference here this evening.

"The Muslims by virtue of their traditions, ideology and culture are a nation unto themselves", he stated, "and it is no use saying they cannot form a distinct and separate class of people." The interests of Hindus and Muslims were not identical and in any joint association or organisation, the interests of the minority were bound to suffer when both of them wanted the same loaf.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan referred to the "long-standing grievance" regarding the inadequate representation of Muslims in the services in the Railways all over India and blamed the Government for this policy. Of the 36 crores of Rupees spent in India annually towards salaries of Railway officials, only four crores went to the Muslims.

Concluding, the Nawabzada appealed to the Government to do justice to the Muslims.—A. P.

Medical Licentiates' Demands

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

A resolution requesting the Government of India to amend the Indian Medical Council Act with a view to including the Licentiates also in the All-India Medical Register was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association, Madras Branch.

The meeting also requested the Government to take steps to see that Medical Licentiates were also made eligible for the emergency I. M. S., commissions.—A. P.

Appeal To Nizam To Release Politicals

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 29.

The "Detenus Day" was celebrated by the Provincial Maharashtra and Karnatic Conferences and a representation was made urging His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to release the detenus and political prisoners.—United Press.

On The Air

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Bande Hasan. 5-20 Baz Gul Khan. 5-30 Preet ke geet. 5-45 Zohra Jan. 6-15 Asha Posley. 6-30 Warriors of Legend. 5. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 B K Chowdhury. 8 Bande Hasan. 8-15 For the Universities. 8-30 Bashir Ahmad. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Asha Posley. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Baz Gul Khan. 10-10 Bande Hasan. 10-30 Zohra Jan.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Bismillah and party. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 M. Sageer Asif. 8-40 Haripada Ghosh. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Lalita Parulkar. 9-20 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 9-50 Air Quartet. 12-30 p.m. Bhakti. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Shahnai. 1-10 Garbas. 1-20 Three Choruses. 1-50 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. M. Khasgiwale. 5-25 M. Sageer Asif. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Haripada Ghosh. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. D. Agni. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin-na-Samachar. 7-15 M. Sageer Asif. 7-25 Haripada Ghosh. 7-35 Lalita Parulkar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Gujarati geet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Sports review. 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 10-25 Master Ebrahim. 10-35 Celluloid songs.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 G. D. Agni. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 G. M. Khasgiwale. 9 Duets from Discs. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Brahmanand Bhajan. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay L. 6 Thumri-Tilang. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 G. D. Agni. 9-20 G. M. Khasgiwale. 9-30 Doris Oscar. 9-40 Bert Nissim and his merry-makers.

WOMENS' ROLE IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Balance As Watchward

We must pay greater attention to the amelioration of the condition of the mass of India's womanhood declared Begum Mir Amiruddin, presiding at the All-India Women's Conference held at Madras on November 22.

In her presidential address Begum Mir Amiruddin dealt with the various problems such as legal reforms, need for provincial legislation in regard to Agricultural land and education facing Indian women. Speaking on polygamy, she said that polygamy should be prohibited and necessary legislation should immediately be passed. She urged the conference to work in the direction of the furtherance of communal harmony and pointed out the great work carried out by the women's movement in India.

The women's movement in India, she said in conclusion, has balance as its watchword and hence " shall be the pivot of all social and national progress.

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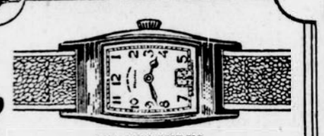

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Jilkad 11, 1360
Parsi: Khordad 28, 1314
Sunrise: 6h. 55m
Sunset: 6h 0m.
Hightide: 10-15; 23-21
Lowtide: 4-22; 16-26

HABIB BANK: Bombay branch to be opened at Zaveri Bazaar to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the St. Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday

MAHIM FAIR: The great annual Mahim Fair will commence from 3rd to 12th instant both days inclusive. B. E. S. T. buses will run from Mahomedali Road as usual.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR AIR RAID WARDENS: Lecture on "First Aid in Emergency" by Major H. S. Waters, I.M.S. to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m in the Conference Hall, Electric House.

LATE CHAMPAK C. PARIKH: A meeting of the past students of the New Era School will be held to condole the sad death of Mr. Champak C Parikh at the school premises today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m

TIMINGS OF MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS: On and from 1st December 1941 the departure and arrival timings of the Poona Express and Nagpur Express trains will be revised as under:—
Poona Express Departure 8-10.
Nagpur Express Arrival 15-20.

A. R. P. KURLA DIVISION: "Duties of Air Raid Wardens" will be the subject of two lectures to be delivered by Mr C. W. Bigwood, B.A. at the Kurla Estate Hall, Kurla, to-day (Monday) and Saturday the 6th instant, respectively at 7 p.m. All certified wardens as well as new recruits are expected to attend.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: The following two lectures will be delivered by Sri B. V. Narasimhaswamy, at 6-45 p.m to-day (Monday) and to-morrow Tuesday in the premises of the Centre at No. 16, Harvey Road.
To-day (Monday) "Sri Sai Baba and his message". To-morrow Tuesday the "Mysticism of Modern Indian Saints."

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION: Principal V. Y. Kolhatkar will give a talk on the 'Russo-German War' at the Geography Refresher Course in the King George English School Dadar to-day (Monday) at 2-50 p.m. The closing function of the Refresher Course will be held at 5 p.m. when Mr. S. Surullah will preside.

MASS SPINNING. To-morrow (Tuesday) being the first Anniversary Day of starting of the Satyagraha movement in the City of Bombay, there will be mass Spinning at the office of the "D" Ward (Girgaum) Congress Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 8 a.m. Satyagrahis, workers and Congressmen are invited to take part in this programme.

SPORTS OF MATUNGA YOUNGMEN'S CLUB: The Managing Committee of the Matunga Youngmen's Club (Vyayam Mandir) has decided to hold their first Annual Sports during the first week of December 1941. This Sports programme is divided into folowing three major Groups:—
1. Open to Club Members only. 2 Open to all Gujeratis 3. Open to all Gujerati Children under 14 years of age.
All Gujeratis and Club members are requested to take part in the Sports. The entries will be accepted at the Club premises between 7 to 8 in the morning and in the evening. Last day of submitting the entries is 2nd December 1941.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Great American Broadcast". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mail Train". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Blossoms in the Dust". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Time Out for Rhythm". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"As You Please." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Nai-Roshni". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Lai". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Circus Queen". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"The Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Asra" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Ziegfeld Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CANARA WELFARE CRICKETERS: The General Body meeting of the Canara Welfare Cricketers was held on Sunday, and the following were elected among office-bearers for the year 1942:—
President:—K. K. Shetty. Vice-President:—N. S Kunder. Hon. Secretary:—S. C. A. Amin. Hon. Treasurer:—N. V. Puthran.
CAPTAINS:—"A" team:—H. A. Kanchan, "B" team:—Iswar S. Suvarna.

MOONLIGHT BOATING TRIP: Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Nations' League of Pen-Friends and Young Folks' Brotherhood, a moonlight boating trip has been arranged to start from the Gateway of India at 8 p.m. on Thursday (4th December). Members and guests who wish to join the party may register their names with Mr. Shantichand K. Jhaveri, Advocate Chambers, Picket Road, Kalbadevi on or before 3rd inst.

SEND-OFF TO SATYAGRAHIS: An informal meeting of the Satyagrahis and workers of the Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Ward Congress Committee to give a send-off to Sjt. C. V Varad and Smt. Shardaben Joshi, who are offering Satyagraha on the first anniversary of starting of the Satyagraha movement in the city of Bombay (i.e. Tuesday, 2nd December 1941) Sjt. S. K. Patil will attend this meeting and give a talk. There will be mass Spinning at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Ward office to-morrow Tuesday as a part of anniversary day programme.

HINDI CLASSES: The Marwari Students Union had started Hindi Classes for imparting the education the Lingua Franca. They were suspended for a certain period due to the recent riots
The Union is restarting those classes from to-day (Monday). They will be held in Vidya Bhuvan, 144, Fanaswari, Bombay in the evenings from 6-30 to 7-30 every week day. Students will be prepared for the examinations of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, and this centre will be affiliated to the local Hindi Prachar Sabha office. They will be prepared for all the examinations.

B P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Mr. S. N. Bhalerao writes:—
Inter-School Tournaments of the joint Khandesh are going to take place at Bhusawal. Taking advantage of this opportunity it has been decided to take a rally of the students of both Khandesh to give impetus to student movement in Khandesh. to promote co-operation between them and to oppose communal organization.
Mr. Atre, Lalji Pendse, Kanekar—either of them is to be the president of this rally—on 3rd or 4th December, 1941
So as an organiser for Maharashtra for B P. S. F. I earnestly request all the students to attend this rally in large numbers, all student unions in Khandesh to send their delegates and economic help.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

Health returns of Bombay during the 47th week of 1941, i.e. the week ended 22nd November 1941, were as under:—
The total mortality 554 was 7 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 19.3 on the Census population of 1941 which compares favourably with that for the 47th week of 1940 viz. 558 and the death-rate 25.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 561 and the death-rate 25.1. Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age During the week, Small-pox caused 3 attacks and one death. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 9 deaths from Typhoid Fever and Cerebro Spinal Fever caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

Mistry Breaks His Own Weight-Lifting Records

The C. J. Hall was a scene of considerable thrill and excitement when Mr. D. Mistry broke his previous weight-lifting records by establishing a third record of leg lift and support of 1102 lbs. for 18 seconds. An extensive and varied programme including songs and other musical items was arranged in aid of Mistry's Physi-culture Institute. Prof. Darukala tried to equal. Mr. Mistry in the same feat but failed at 428 lbs. injuring a member of Mr Mistry's Institute in that process

5th Bombay Provincial Students' Conference

This conference will be held at Ahmedabad, on 21st and 22nd December 1941, as invited by the Ahmedabad Students' Union. The Reception Committee have been formed

The time observed in all Government offices in Bihar shall be one hour in advance of the present Indian Standard Time from December 1, 1941 The time observed by Railways is, however, the Indian Standard Time and is not affected by the above decision

Two Taps For 56 Tenements!

Social Workers' Appeal Not To Curtail Water Supply In Labour Area

Miss P. N. Nariman, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Social Workers' Society, writes:—

The Social Workers' Society has learnt with great concern the Corporation's decision to curtail water supply in the city due to the scarcity of rain in the city this year. The Society begs to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities and that of the city fathers to the labouring classes, who suffer from lack of water supply due to very few taps to the number of tenements. In the chawls there are general taps and it is very difficult for the tenants to get water for bathing and washing purposes.

We have noticed 27 taps for 423 tenements, 23 taps for 650 tenements and two taps for 56 tenements.

Our labouring population already suffer from water supply and if there is curtailment the plight of these poor people will surely be miserable and in the end the health of the city will be affected.

Under the circumstances, we beg to appeal to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the Hydraulic Engineer to provide adequate water supply for such areas which are inhabited by working class people and if necessary even to curtail further the water supply in localities where there are sufficient number of taps.

HINDUSTAN SCOUTS

Kher's Address At Annual Rally

The annual rally of the Hindustan Scouts Association was held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday morning, when the Scouts gave physical culture, drill, first aid, fire, spinning and other demonstrations.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Prime Minister of Bombay presided.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Kher referred to the history of the Hindustan Scouts Association and said that it was formed to assert the self-respect of Indians. In the beginning the Association had a small number of Scouts but to-day the number has increased to ten thousand."

Referring to the financial difficulties of the Association, Mr. Kher said the Government at the start gave an aid of Rs. 21,000 to the Association but gradually it had been cut down and at present the Association was getting only Rs. 10,000.

Continuing Mr. Kher said:
"The canker of communalism which is eating into the vital of Indian life must not be allowed to invade the activities of the scouts and there should be no racial discrimination in the organisation."

The speaker hoped that the number of Scouts in the Association would increase largely by the time of the next rally and suggested that children of different communities should unite, under the flag of Hindustan Scouts Association to render social service to the public.

Sir Jahangir Boman-Beheram hoped that in the course of time the Association would grow into a real living organisation contributing its share towards national reconstruction.

Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa and Prof. V. G. Rao also addressed the scouts.

Earlier in the morning, Mr. Kher unfurled the Association's Flag at the Maidan.

Bombay Humanitarian League

RURAL PROPAGANDA FOR THE YEAR 1941-42

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League have confirmed the continuation of Rural Propaganda Departments in the Districts of Poona Maharashtra, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Dohad-Panchmahals, Ahmednagar, Mysore State, Punjab, Khandesh, Sind, Thana-Kolaba, Surat, Sholapur, Kalo-Panchmahals, Andhra, East Godavari, Satara, Darbhanga (Bihar), the District Organisers in the various districts mentioned above go round in the villages in the year and educate the village people by magic-lantern lectures on diet and health, sanitations, evils of social customs, alcohol, usefulness of education, co-operation, protection, preservation and improvement of cattle. The donors for each of the above Departments are Sheth Maghji Sojpal, Dayavardhi Sheth Manekla Chunilal, Sheth Poonjabhai Thackershi, Sheth Tokarshi Mulji, Rao Saheb Sheth Devji Dharshi, Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, Sheth Khimji Nagji Kothari, Sheth Deoji Khetshi.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union and the North Bombay Students' Union a conference of the students of Bombay and suburbs will be held on the 13th and 14th December 1941. The Reception committee have been formed with Sjt. Dinker Sakrekar of the North Bombay Students' Union as the chairman.

Accident On N. W. Ry.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

The Divisional Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, at Karachi wires to the "United Press":—At about 1-30 hours the engine and seven vehicles of the 629 Up goods train was derailed at mile 199-1 between the Madeji Road and Ruk on the Kotri Dadu Sukkur section resulting in the line being blocked. All passenger trains are being transhipped at the site. Through communication is likely to be restored with 48 hours.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA ANNIVERSARY

To Be Observed To-morrow

The President of the B. P. C. C., writes:—

It will be exactly a year to-morrow (Tuesday the 2nd December 1941), that the present Satyagraha movement was started in the city of Bombay. To celebrate the anniversary of this occasion, there will be a public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-morrow Tuesday 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, when Shri Mangaldas M Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Shri S. K Patil, Abid Ali Jafferbhai and others will address.

Commerce College In Baroda

A new Commerce College is expected to come into existence in a short time. Necessary orders regarding its establishment, constitution etc., have been passed by Government. In the first instance the college will undertake to coach up students in the first two years and at the end of the year it will be converted into a full fledged college. The grade of the Principal will be similar to that of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute. Provision has been made for professors and lecturers in all the subjects covered by the Commerce College syllabus

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The Bombay Chronicle

IMMEDIATE, COMPLETE & UNCONDITIONAL

A Secretary of State for India should be at least up-to-date in his information about India. But Mr. Amery is not or pretends not to be on the question of an amnesty in India. He stated in the Commons on the 27th November that he had not yet seen the official report of the proceedings in the Indian Legislative Assembly on this question. Yet it was on the 18th November that Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution was considered in the Assembly, after a week's postponement at the request of the Government of India to give them time to arrive at some definite decisions. That there should have been no decisions by now and that a Secretary of State should be ignorant of the official report of the Assembly proceedings for nine days or more are symptoms of amazing inefficiency and neglect of duty. Not less amazing is his statement that the release of prisoners is in the discretion of the Government of India. Perhaps this is an attempt to put the blame for the delay in this matter on that Government. But it is an open secret that the Government of India have come to a definite understanding among themselves and with the Provincial Governments and that they are awaiting the approval of the Cabinet. In any case Mr. Amery's ignorance of the official report of the Assembly proceedings reveals inexcusable ineptitude. That is, of course, if Mr. Amery was really ignorant. If he was not, he should, as the "Daily Herald" suggests, agree that "he not only knew it days ago but had anticipated the result of Mr. Joshi's motion and that his indecisiveness was not due to lack of sufficient information."

Unconscionable Delay

Apart from Mr. Amery's knowledge or ignorance of the full facts of the case, it is clear there has been unconscionable delay in this matter, though one does not know for certain who or what stands in the way of an immediate and complete amnesty. We shall not speculate about the person or persons responsible but must say a word or two about the nature and time of the amnesty. While the talk here has always been about the immediate release of all political prisoners, not proved guilty of violence, Mr. Amery stated in Parliament a few days ago that Government were considering the question of "accelerating" the pace of release of prisoners without in the least committing himself to any particulars about the classes of prisoners to be released or about the time for completing the accelerated process. If any of the authorities concerned propose to release only the Congress prisoners, in the first instance, in the hope that they may immediately reconsider their programme, it will be a blunder. A partial amnesty must lose much of its grace. And the same may be said of any kind of amnesty, indefinitely delayed. An amnesty, apart from its intrinsic justice, is regarded by all as a means to an end. It is meant to create a favourable atmosphere for a settlement. But if it contains, any poison of suspicion it will vitiate the atmosphere and may make a settlement extremely difficult.

Basis Of Settlement

Sir Alfred Knox, condemning the "Times" for advocating unconditional release of political prisoners, is reported to have remarked: "It might be possible in order to break the deadlock to liberate such political prisoners as give an undertaking to refrain in future from agitation against the war. To go further than this would in time of war be to show weakness unworthy of any Government." We shall be surprised if a single responsible political prisoner is prepared to seek freedom on such a condition. And to hope to break the deadlock by such means is sheer imbecility. An immediate complete, and unconditional amnesty alone will create an atmosphere which will at least enable all to review the political situation in a calm, unprejudiced manner. There have already beeen some talks on the Congress programme from new points of view. But all these talks have been inconclusive in the absence of the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Definite and final decisions can be arrived at only at meetings of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C., which, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya has rightly pointed out, "are not only probabilities but certainties," much depending "on the nearness of the release of the prisoners". What precisely will be the decisions of the meetings will, of course, depend on how far Government are prepared to go beyond the declaration of August, 1940. A full settlement will be possible only on the basis of the Poona offer, which it is not impossible to revive if now at least Government are disposed to consider it seriously.

End Of An Empire

A new Gibbon is needed to record for posterity the inglorious downfall of the second Roman Empire. Mussolini's imperial dreams have now ended in a nightmare succession of defeat after defeat, surrender after surrender, in Abyssinia, in Libya and other Italian Colonies in Africa. With the surrender of Gondar, Italian forces have been completely driven out of Abyssinia. Haile Selassie rules again over every inch of his old territories. It is significant that Abyssinian patriot troops played an important role, along with British forces including Indian units, in the military operations which resulted in the surrender of General Vasi. More creditable is their achievement in view of the fact, as freely admitted by the British communique, that General Vasi and his men offered determined and obstinate resistance.

This victory has naturally brought to the forefront the question of the future of Abyssinia. After several years of Italian rule, the country is in a catastrophic condition. The British are no doubt pledged to lend all possible help to Haile Sellessie in his task of national reconstruction. But the world will carefully watch that such "assistance" does not develop into imperial overlordship or commercial exploitation. The London "Times" makes a timely and pertinent observation when it says: "It is no doubt more difficult in a time of war than it will be hereafter to recruit the necessary corps of foreign advisers and administrators from a variety of countries to provide the Emperor with foreign assistance and guidance. But even now a few appointments from other than British sources would suffice to establish the principle that the assistance rendered to Ethiopia in future will have a disinterested and international character".

On the other hand, the Gondar victory is also significant from the point-of-view of Italian morale, which already showed signs of steady deterioration. As the British forces continue their advance in Libya, the Italian population is reported to be getting more and more restive. In Rome, German troops broke up a meeting demanding the recall of Italian soldiers from Libya. News of the British offensive was said to have caused "widespread commotion", and great crowds gathered. One report said that machine-guns were turned on a crowd in front of the Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini's headquarters, and several Italians were shot. This unrest will grow rather than abate as news of the fall of Gondar and other Italian defeats in Africa become known. To-day Mussolini may be able to impose his will on the people with the help of his Fascist military machine and the German army but, as the "Daily Telegraph" remarks, "One day there will be a tremendous settling of accounts with a leader who, in his infatuation for power and glory, betrayed them into expending so much of blood and treasure on a wild goose chase in Abyssinia and on the fighting of Hitler's battle."

How U. S. A. Encourages Technical Education

By B. V. BHOOTA, B.E., M.Sc.

The interest of Indian public in general and students in particular should grow—and I think is growing—in the technical and other institutions in the United States. America has made rapid strides in the last few years and is now being recognized as one of the leading countries in many branches of science, both pure and applied. The above cannot fail anybody's notice when one realizes the now well-established fact that the American production is going to be a very big—and decisive—factor in the outcome of the present titanic struggle.

Technical institutions giving courses in all branches of engineering are located throughout the length and breadth of this country. However, the few which were the first to be founded in the East are well-known in India such as M.I.T., Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, and others. Those on the West Coast like California Tech and University are well-known. Recently the mid-western universities—the so-called "Big Ten"—are fast developing and rapidly coming into prominence.

★

To give an insight into these technical institutions, one of them now will be described. Mass. Institute of Tech, commonly known as M.I.T., is not only a well-known poly-technical institution in U.S.A. but ranks as high as any other in the world.

M.I.T., together with Harvard and other Universities, is located in Cambridge, Mass. This old historical town, like the one in England, can be called the birth place of education in America. Being founded in the year 1865, it has now grown into an institution having dol. 16,390,000 in educational plants and dol. 34,258,000 in stocks, bonds, etc. and spending about dol. 3,300,000 every year.

Its rapid growth is synonymous with the now-classical growth of many American industries. It offers all kinds of courses in pure and applied sciences ranging from Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Metallurgical to Aeronautical engineering—to mention but a few of them. It can be very safely said that there is no problem in Engineering that somebody at M.I.T. is not capable of solving.

Both graduate and undergraduate courses are given. However, from the point of view of time and money spent it is highly desirable that a student has a degree from India—preferably a degree in the same or allied branch of engineering that he expects to study here. Recognition can be had of almost any university in India. Mention may be made of Bombay University from which students having Bachelor's degrees have obtained Master of Science degrees in a year or two.

American production will be one of the decisive factors in the winning of the present War. This is largely due to the rapid strides which technical education has made in that country. In the present article the writer describes the working of the Mass. Institute of Technology. The writer graduated in Civil Engineering from Bombay University in 1938. He got a degree of M.Sc. last year from the M.I.T. at Cambridge, Mass. Last year he was appointed a part-time research assistant there in soil mechanics working on a research programme for the U. S. A army. This year he was appointed an assistant in Hydraulic at the University of Iowa.

★

The system of instruction is rather different in that here the class work starts like a "blitzkrieg" from the very first day, and continues so till the end at the very finish of the term. For a hard working and conscientious student, however, it is not difficult to keep a good standard or rating which may result in the award of a scholarship or graduate assistantship to the student. For many graduate subjects, there are no "finals" but marks (grades) are given according to the reports handed in or on class room talks discussions, etc. Much responsibility is put on the head of the student who does his own work and may consult the professor in case of doubt. For undergraduates, however, there are weekly exams. in almost all subjects which is supposed to make him understand his responsibility and also makes him work hard for which M. I. T. is rather well-known.

The kind of individual attention that a student receives can be judged from the fact that there is one instructor per less than five students. This may explain why the tuition fee is dol. 600 per academic year. It may also be mentioned that, according to the President, they spend dol 800 on every undergraduate and dol. 1,100 on every graduate student per year.

M. I T. is rather well-known for its graduate work. It gives both Master of Science and Ph. D. or Doctor of Science degrees. A Master's degree is awarded on successful completion of 96 units beyond the Bachelor's degree, out of which from 20 to 30 may be spent toward a thesis. A "unit" is supposed to represent one hour's work per week in class or at home for every term, but it generally takes a little more. For graduate work there is a wide variety of choice of subjects and the student, being guided by his adviser, can choose his own subjects.

★

There are excellent opportunities for doctorate studies since M. I. T. spends a lot of time and money on very advanced research work. To be eligible for a Doctor of Science degree, a student has not only to show mastery over a vast range of subjects in his branch of engineering—as evidenced by a written and oral examinations—but he has to do an original piece of investigation acceptable to the committee appointed to supervise him. Devoting full time to his studies, a student may finish his Doctor of Science in about three years.

Even though a student is always hard-pressed for time, he often avails himself of many opportunities of participating in outside activities. An undergraduate is specially encouraged to take part in some of the games such as football, baseball (no cricket, mind you), swimming, sailing, rowing, hiking, mountain climbing, etc., etc. Incidentally it may be mentioned that last year M. I. T. spent dol. 400,000 on a most-modern swimming pool.

There are about 300 foreign students out of a total of 3,000 students. Most of the time, there is not a single nation in this world from which there is at least not one student at M. I. T. For these foreign students, especially, there are cosmopolitan clubs and Foreign Students' Advisory Committees that help the students in getting together by arranging meetings, dances and other social functions. A recently established "Hindustan Association" at M. I. T. may give any kind of information to any prospective student from India.

(The writer wants to thank H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar whose gracious help has made his studies in this country possible).

Frankly Speaking

Trouble For Nazis

The report that serious riots broke out in Copenhagen as a protest against Denmark signing the Anti-Comintern Pact almost sounds too good to be true. Yet the American Friends of Danish Freedom Society says that it has received news from absolutely reliable sources that riots began in Copenhagen on Thursday when crowds gathered outside the palace cheering the King. According to this report, German troops cleared the square but later rioting broke out outside the Foreign Office and there were cries of "Down With Traitor Scavenius." Two corroborative details are worth mentioning. Scavenius, the Foreign Minister who was responsible for putting Denmark's signature on the Anti-Comintern Pact, is very unpopular in his country and has the reputation of a Quisling. Then already there have been rumours that the King opposed the signature and even threatened to abdicate This undoubtedly must have encouraged the demonstrators. The German army of occupation strong enough to put down such disturbances but their frequent occurrence in Denmark as in other Nazi-occupied countries helps to keep the fires of bitterness and hostility against the Nazis smouldering in Europe.

Roosevelt's Warning

While the United States awaits Japan's next move, President Roosevelt has made a well-timed statement on national unity which is clearly addressed to the Japanese who may be hoping for internal dissensions to weaken America's striking power. "Statements of conflicting opinion prior to decisions," he says in a letter to Senator Gilett, "should not be taken by persons abroad as an indication of lack of cohesion among our people"—thus warning other nations that the United States was behind his foreign policy of opposition to aggression. The President's statement sums up the situation that is of the essence of democracy—freedom of opinion before vital decisions of national policy are taken—which is often misunderstood by dictators to indicate fissiparous tendencies. The question is: Will Japan take the warning or plunge heedlessly into a Pacific imbroglio?

Need For More Cloth

It is said that Government will need, for the next year, six hundred million yards of cloth in addition to a large number of items which cannot be reduced to yardage, such as towels and sewing cloth and that the Advisory panel of the cotton textile industry will meet at Delhi on the 5th instant to distribute the production work among various textile centres. Considering that it is not possible to erect more mills to cope with the sudden increased demand, which may fall off at any time, and that in many places workers, who are already over-worked, refuse to work longer hours, the only way to ensure an adequate supply of cloth is to exploit the almost endless resources of hand-weaving and hand-spinning.

Corporate With A. I. S. A.

Government have already placed some orders with the All-India Spinners' Association for blankets and other textile products and Gandhiji is understood to have accepted these orders on the ground that the producer is not responsible for the use to which his customer puts his products so long as the products themselves and the methods of production are non-violent. Larger orders, therefore, are possible and desirable. So far as blankets, towels and various other textiles for war purposes are concerned Government need not be fastidious about the fineness or the finish of the hand-spun material. If more cloth is needed than can be supplied by the Association with its small capital and limited number of trained spinners, Government can considerably increase the output of hand-spuns by subsidising and otherwise co-operating with the Association. Prestige should not stand in the way of an essential emergency measure.

Are They Ashamed?

It is something to be told that the monthly number of recruits to the Indian Army is nearly 50,000, and that we will shortly have more than a million fully equipped fighting soldiers. However small these figures are compared with the needs of the country, they at least convey some clear idea about the size of the army. And it is right the figures are not withheld from the public on the flimsy plea that they may give military information to the enemy. But when it comes to the Indian Air Force Government suddenly and studiously adopt the language of percentages; which may be quite misleading as an increase of 500 per cent may not be anything more than increase from, say, ten to fifty planes. In a vaguer manner still the India Office in London tells the world that the Indian Air Force is "expanding rapidly". Why not give figures and let the people judge for themselves? Charitably we assume that Government are ashamed of the figures. But are they at least doing all that is possible to increase the figures rapidly? The India Office says that the Indians show "great aptitude for flying". Why then are they not included in the Empire Training Scheme?

Music

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Evebus:
Let no such man be trusted".
SHAKESPEARE,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Our Readers' Views

Muslim Community's Urgent Need

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I suggest to the Muslim leaders of the community through your columns the urgent need for doing some constructive and practical work for the present and the future welfare of the community.

The Muslim Leaguers have been busy for a long time with the scheme of Pakistan, the nationalist Muslims are shouting about an undivided Hindustan but neither of them have ever cared to look to the immediate requirements of the community, its sufferings and for showing Islam in its proper light.

In my opinion as in the opinion of the thousands of Muslims, what the Muslims need is a 'Bait-ul-Mal" which will help the poor, the widows and orphans of the community, to become self-respecting human-beings, fully imbued with the spirit of Islam and ready to dedicate their lives to the cause of service and sacrifice. Of equal importance with Bait-ul-Mal is the cause of education—not the school and college education but that practical education which will make the Muslims understand the fast-moving events of the world, keep them abreast of the times, and enable them to earn their living without resorting to beggary and demeaning devices. Whatever the political views and differences of our various leaders, there is no excuse for their not coming together in a common cause of the community on a common Muslim platform.

Our "Qaed-e-Azam" Mr. M. A. Jinnah has already before him a scheme of "Bait-ul-Mal". With men like Sir Currimbhai who are taking keen interest in the Muslim welfares, I have not the least doubt that sincerity will come uppermost in the dealings of the Muslim leaders with the public and the theories of the Muslim welfare so far devised will be given practical expression in one pice or one anna fund to which every Muslim will religiously subscribe, a mass education scheme in which educated Muslims will willingly take part and a Muslim goodwill organisation which will strive to bring all Muslims together in a common cause.—Yours etc.,

M. A. BARI,
Ghoga Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Film Advisory Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read the news about Mr. V. Shantaram of Prabhat having associated himself with the Film Advisory Board I remembered the suggestion sometime back by Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy of the National Studios to form a self-contained producing unit for the Film Advisory Board for centralising its war propaganda films in India.

Now that the country is brought to realise the importance of film propaganda for war, it is high time for the Government to make this department more self-containing and resourceful and replete with environments essential to turn out really good propaganda films.

At present I find a number of local film studios are entrusted with propaganda films on piecemeal basis, but time has proved that the various films so far turned out have proved to be of insufficient standard to create the necessary appeal and interest.

Centralising of production in a studio will undoubtedly stimulate the quality of films and the general appeal; besides bring about an economy in cost which is yet another important factor for consideration in the conduct of the film propaganda in these days.

The Government cannot have an ideally suitable film propaganda unless it has an effective economic system of production as envisaged above. The production of films particularly, and more so campaign films, must be harmonious and capable of maintaining public interest in an intelligent way, which will not be possible to achieve at its present code.

Housed in an efficient studio, the Government film department can assuredly turn out a larger number of films with its purposes well defined and qualities increased.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. MANI.

Travancore National Bank

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now more than three years since the Travancore National and Quilon Bank closed its doors and went into liquidation and yet the creditors in British India have so far received only two dividends, in all five annas in the rupee. It is high time the Liquidators came out with a statement of the position of the affairs of the Bank and its assets so that the large number of people all over British India whose hard-earned savings were deposited in the Bank might know where exactly they stand and whether it is at all likely a further dividend or dividends will be forthcoming. The Liquidators had sufficient time to go through the books of accounts and collect the assets that it is unfair to keep the depositors in suspense any longer.

Some time ago there was some talk about the pooling of the assets of the bank in Travancore and British India which it was hoped would ensure a fair dividend to the British India creditors but nothing further has been heard of the move. I would also appeal to the creditors to join hands to persuade the Liquidators to declare forthcoming a further dividend.—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Charcoal Dust At Sion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to draw attention of the Bombay Municipality to the nuisance of charcoal dust which is since now becoming very troublesome to the persons who are taking advantage of the Sion sea shore for health's sake. This place near Sion is becoming very popular and the people are coming to take fresh air on this side which is now provided with benches also. People even from Matunga and Kings Circle come here to enjoy fresh air and instead of that they have to suffer this dust nuisance which is very unhealthy and create suffocation at times specially when the wind is blowing towards the sea-side and fumes of Charcoal dust are spreading in air.

In spite of several complaints in this connection no steps have been taken as yet to remove this nuisance.

Will the Health Department, please, take up this question immediately and remove this unhealthy atmosphere from a place of health resort earliest possible?—Yours etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Sentences Reduced

LAHORE, November 29.

On "amicus curiae" petitions filed by the Lahore High Court Bar Association, the sentences of two Satyagrahi prisoners from Sargodha have been reduced by Mr. Justice Bhide to the period already undergone.—United Press.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Bengal Provincial Muslim League will shortly consider the question of members of the Muslim League associating themselves and or co-operating with a political party calling itself the Progressive, which seems to strike at the root of Moslem solidarity and is hostile to the fundamental principles of the Muslim League."

* * *

The London "Daily Herald" advises Mr. Amery to end his "sit-down strike on the Indian problem."

Since the Indian problem is notoriously a thorny one, Mr. Amery will be well-advised to accept the suggestion.

* * *

U. S. A. SPEAKS LAST WORD
—Headline.

And for the last time, one hopes!

* * *

The Nawab of Mamdot says Pakistan has existed in India for nearly twelve centuries.

We suspected as much. The scheme is archaic and out-of-date.

* * *

Since this revelation was made by the Muslim League (he is one of the many Nawabs in the Muslim League) at a special Pakistan Conference held in Lucknow, one may well ask: Why all this pother about an already established and historical fact?

* * *

Later in his address, the Nawab got so enthusiastic about Pakistan that he declared that "It had existed always."

If it *has* existed always, then we pray it should continue to exist always.

* * *

QUESTION OF THE DAY

Can't The Western India Turf Club Be Made Less Western And More Indian?

* * *

There was a time when Mr. M. N. Roy used to be welcomed with Red Flags, then came a time when he was greeted with white flags. Now he is received (as in Lahore) with black flags. Soon, he may earn the privilege of being welcomed by red-blue-and-white flags.

* * *

Sir S. Radhakrishnan has been adopted as an honorary life member of the Dacca Women Students' Union.

How embarrassing for the gallant philosopher! We certainly don't envy him.

* * *

A lecturer is reported to have "taken the audience through the corridor of Time from most ancient days of yore . . . ."

To the most modern days of Bores?

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Lord Halifax has begun issuing instructions to Sir Girja Bajpai, Agent-General for India in U. S. A.—by sheer force of habit!

(2) The Government of India are abolishing the C.I.D. and the Political Intelligence Department as henceforward they will depend exclusively on leaflets—and on the Axis broadcasts!

(3) The earthquake arrived in Simla two months too late.

(4) A romantic Prince distributed a lot of money at the Race Course on Saturday.

(5) The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League have decided to join hands in the holy cause of the perpetuation of the communal Pentangular.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

There is such a thing as being too conceited about one's modesty.

* * *

Having nothing to say doesn't keep an argumentative man quiet.

* * *

The man who knows it all never tires of trying to put others wise.

* * *

Some young men are so promising that they are willing to promise anything.

* * *

Women are creatures of moods—and many a man has discovered that his wife's mood is the imperative.

* * *

The bark of the average dog is worse than his bite; the bark is usually kept up all night.

"C. R." Postpones Departure

BANGALORE, November 30.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier, Madras, who is at present here is still having slight temperature. Consequently he has postponed his departure for Madras tonight.

Under medical advice he is having one of his teeth extracted tomorrow.—A. P.

Allies Win First Round Of Battle In N. Africa

Second Phase Of Main Battle Beginning

Br. Mechanised Patrols Penetrate To Jedabya-Benghazi Coast

CAIRO, Nov. 30.

Three British mechanised patrols penetrated to the coast between Jedabya and Benghazi.

Intense Battle Develops

CAIRO.—A British Middle East communique to-day announces:—"After a temporary lull yesterday morning, in which full advantage was taken of the situation to improve communications between our forces in contact with the defenders of Tobruk, an intense battle again developed shortly after midday. the remaining strength of two German armoured divisions with an Italian armoured division in support made a further attempt to break westwards through the defended localities held by the British and New Zealand troops in the area about Sidi Rezegh and Bir-el-Hamed.

The British armoured forces counter-attacked the German left flank and again the battle was brought to a standstill. By dusk severe fighting was continuing.

G.O.C. CAPTURED.

Amongst the prisoners captured in the present phase of the operations is the General Officer Commanding the Twenty-first Panzer Division, together with ten other officers and 600 German other ranks. Meanwhile British columns moving north-west from the frontier areas successfully engaged the rear of the German attack, while further British and South African mechanised columns were clearing the country in all directions between the scene of the main battle and the Egyptian frontier. In support of our ground troops, our air-forces again persistently and successfully attacked enemy concentrations in the area between El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

A number of other important targets were effectively bombed. While the main battle was proceeding mechanised British patrols succeeded in penetrating to the Cyrenaican coast between Jedabya and Benghazi, where they intercepted and destroyed enemy mechanical transport. Further south, our force at Jalo has been successfully re-equipped and refuelled to undertake the next phase of its task".

RAIDS IN DERNA, TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI.

ROME.—An Italian High Command communique to-day reports British air attacks on Derna, Tripoli and Benghazi.—Reuter.

ALLIES WIN FIRST ROUND

LONDON, November 30.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Eighth Army's battle headquarters writes: "Having won the first round of the battle for North Africa, the fruits of which are the link up with the Tobruk garrison and partial encirclement of General Rommel's fighting force, the Eighth Army is ready for the next wholesale engagement. Its prospects are good.

General Rommel's forces are in several groups. Their supply is gravely threatened. The second phase of the main battle is now beginning, with British tanks and infantry, South African armoured cars and New Zealanders and Indians engaging the major part of the remnants of General Rommel's African Corps in a running fight over a vast area south-east of Tobruk.

Indian Troops' Share

Reuter's special correspondent with the Indian troops near Sidi Omar writes: "The glad news that the Tobruk Junction has been effected reached us here this evening just when such a tonic was most needed for in the last 24 hours, the Indians have been heavily engaged with German tanks and the few remaining pockets of German resistance in the immediate vicinity. The latter have been shelling us heavily and the continual peppering has somewhat got upon our nerves and made the Indian troops fighting mad.

During the night, the Indians attacked German troops dug in to the west of us after a terrific British artillery barrage which kept us awake all night. They made considerable penetration but the Germans hung on grimly and are not yet dislodged. However their heavy guns which had been annoying us so much, have withdrawn to northwest.—Reuter.

HOW THEY BROKE OUT OF TOBRUK

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter's special correspondent with British forces in Tobruk writes:

The British Brigadier Commander of the mechanised force which broke out of Tobruk summed up the action to me as follows:

"Our men fought with great skill and gallantry. Sappers who had advanced ahead of us filling up anti-tank ditches and gunners putting up barrage, did great work." The Brigadier, who is called "the ant" by his men, added: "We went into action shortly after dawn. Enemy positions were very formidable. There were enormous numbers of anti-tank guns and artillery and some minefields were five miles deep.

The Germans were already in advance points. I felt for a moment that the attack must fail and all our month's preparation was wasted. But the perseverance with which everyone took on the job, got us through. Three of my tanks rushed ahead and gained the objective. Tanks were coming up all around me with great bravery. Four of my best crews were killed on the minefield. Then I saw success in hand. Our forward tanks got in among the Germans who surrendered in great numbers.

The Brigadier, who had an eardrum broken by blast when a tank blew up in a minefield, praised armoured car crews who in many cases preceded tanks with two of the crew walking beside cars looking for minefields.—Reuter.

AUDACIOUS STEP OF AUCHINLECK TELLS

LONDON, Nov. 30.

After stating that the success of the New Zealanders in achieving a junction with the Tobruk troops should be to seal the success of the Libyan campaign, the "Scrutator" in the "Sunday Times" declared:—

"The campaign is succeeding. Only bad publicity could have produced a contrary impression. In the first days too much was claimed; it was said we had destroyed more than half of Gen. Rommels' tank force—a piece of arithmetic never easy to square with the date and clearly belied by later events. We are still without any clear pictures of the main movements subsequent to the original sweep. But it must not be inferred that they were either planless or ineffective.

HEROIC MOVE.

Some of them, for example, the northern advance of the New Zealanders, can be seen even now as of masterly conception, heroically carried out. It has proved no easier to corner Gen. Rommel than it was to corner "Bismarck", but the result will be the same.

REAR CLEARED.

Referring to the fall of Gondar the "Scrutator" adds: "For the first time our rear is completely purged of enemy footholds. Step by step we fortify our world position for dealing with the crisis to be expected in spring. It should be our aim—not an unrealisable one—to clear all Africa of the enemy this winter as East Africa has been cleared already. Then if we can reopen the Mediterranean, our ability to support Turkey and Russia and block Hitler southward and eastward should, next year, prove strongly founded".

AUDACIOUS MOVE.

Referring to the British breakout of Tobruk and the attack which they, the Poles and the New Zealanders are making towards west, Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer" says: "Gen. Freyberg's combined command is fighting one strong enemy in front and has another at its back. He is hammering and pounding on westwards against a determined opposition. Gen. Rommel is trying to assail him in the rear with a fleet of tanks and a force of motorised infantry said to fill between 1,000 and 2,000 vehicles. But with tanks and bombing squadrons, a powerful British attack, from the south is smashing into the flank of Gen. Rommel's manoeuvre.

Gen. Auchinleck's deliberate audacity is using Gen. Freyberg's command with a view towards widening the space between separated enemy armies and preventing their junction. We await the issue".

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Hardly as was Gen. Rommel's launching of a morading column into the British sphere, continues Mr. Garvin, it has been surpassed on the British side by a move far bolder and more far-reaching in conception whatever comes of it. "A British and Indian expedition has swept westward through the heart of a desert. They have captured the extensive oasis region of Jalo. From this, a shorter sweep would bring them to the sea at Jedabia or Agheila, where they might break a narrow line of communication by the coastal road between Cyrenaica and Tripoli. If other reckonings turn out well, the Jalo enterprise may have signal consequences."—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND FINLAND

Mannerheim's Statement In Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Finnish Premier informed the Finnish Parliament to-day that Britain was now threatening Finland with war.

Marshal Mannerheim in a statement said that while Finland does not want an "imperialist war," Finland was determined to fight for the security of her eastern frontiers.—Reuter.

LITVINOFF IN MANILA

TOKYO, Nov. 30.

M. Litvinoff arrived at Manila to-day, and will see the American High Commissioner during the day, states a Manila dispatch to the Japanese news agency.

Litvinoff Leaves For U. S.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 30.—The Soviet Ambassador, M. Litvinoff, left by the Clipper 'en route' for the United States last night. He met the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham at a dinner at Government House.

SIR M. A. HAQUE TO SUCCEED NOON

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Sir Muhammad Azizul Haque, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in London in succession to Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who is now a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council..

Sir Azizul Haque is expected to take up the appointment next March.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir Azizul Haque, has been the Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta since 1938. He was a member of the Indian Franchise Committee presided over by the late Lord Lothian. He has been a member of the Bengal Legislature and a fellow of the Calcutta University since 1929. He was Minister for Education in Bengal from 1934-37, and was made Khan Bahadur in 1936 C.I.E. in 1937 and was knighted in 1941. He is the author of "Man Behind the Plough", a renowned book on Bengal's economic life).

GEN. VON RAVENSTEIN CAPTURED

LONDON.—It is officially stated that the captured German General is General Von Ravenstein. He commanded a regiment of lorryborne infantry in June 1940, which played an important part at the crossing of the Meuse. For this he was awarded the Ritterkreuz. He was commanding the 21st Armoured Division when he was captured in Libya. The division is mostly recruited in Prussia.

Where German General Was Captured

At the moment the only interest is in smashing up the enemy's armoured forces. Mopping up is of secondary importance. The capture of the first German General in Libya is regarded as satisfactory. He was captured east of the Tobruk defences and is now at Tobruk.

As to Jalo, there are a number of activities which could be carried out from that point and conjecture is rather idle. The weather is good from the army viewpoint but not quite perfect yet from the R.A.F.'s view point.—Reuter

A GREAT SURPRISE

LONDON, November 30.

The surprise of today's military communique from Libya is the brief reference to the British patrols which have broken through to the Gulf of Sidra, somewhere between Benghazi and Jedabya far to the south.

The full details have not yet reached London but the view has been expressed here that the units concerned have not come from the force which has been re-equipping and refuelling at the Jalo Oasis far to the south. It is possible that they may have made a determined dash straight across South of Cyrenaica, possibly from the direction of Jarabub That in itself would be a magnificent performance for the distance from there to the coast is about 300 miles.

SHREWD PLAN

It had been a shrewdly planned and daringly achieved operation intended to cut the supply line from Tripoli at a critical point. Carried out so far from the main British forces it must have come as a surprising and rude shock to Axis forces.—Reuter.

EL ADEM AND SIDI REZEGH ATTACKED

CAIRO, November 30.

An R.A.F., Middle East communique today (Sunday) states:—"Bomber and fighter aircraft of the R.A.F., attacked motorised forces in the El Adem and Sidi Rezegh areas yesterday. Moles, shipping and stores at Benghazi were again heavily attacked during Friday night.

A successful raid was made on an aerodrome at Castel Benito near Tripoli.—Reuter.

TOKYO SURPRISED

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing which had not been stated previously.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE ALERT

Reuter's special correspondent in Singapore writes:—The city today (Sunday) wears the most warlike air yet seen here. Picnics tennis, golf and football matches have nearly all been cancelled Most offices worked throughout the week-end and the various services headquarters installed beds to enable staff officers to sleep on the premises. Several troops, steel-helmeted and with loaded rifles, stood on guard at principal offices refusing entry to anyone without a duly authorised pass. Officers are carrying revolvers when visiting friends or attending church Staff cars dashed to and from through streets 'en route' to a series of conferences.

There was considerable excitement early in the morning when a report was received from an American source that the Japanese had begun invasion of Thailand. This report, however, subsequently proved to be false as messages continued to come normally from Bangkok.

Halifax-Hull Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, again conferred with Mr Cordell Hull at the State Department this morning (Sunday), presumably about the Far East. A spokesman of the State Department said that they had "a general discussion."

Mr. Hull spent all morning in his office into which flowed all the latest reports on the Pacific crisis. The State Department has not yet received a reply to Mr. Hull's note to Japan. Mr. Kurusu, the Japanese Special Envoy, has remained at Washington and it is considered possible that President Roosevelt may see him and Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador once more.—Reuter.

Tanks As Birthday Gift To Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Churchill spent his sixty-seventh birthday to-day (Sunday) at work. Allowing the fact that it is his birthday to interfere with his work" an official of number Ten Downing Street told Reuter. Among gifts received or on the way is one of a dozen heavy tanks given by the people of the Dutch East Indies.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. L. R. Cranwell, Managing Director of a local share broker's firm, was arrested by the C. I. D. on a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 50,000. The accused was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 pending further enquiries.

Fr. Planes For Libya

Hundred Vichy Airmen Join British Forces!

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It was common to hear cases of Vichy French airmen coming to join General de Gaulle's Free French air force but since the Libya campaign began such flights have become an everyday occurrance.

To-day's "Daily Mirror" publishes a remarkable story that more than 100 French aeroplanes were flown from French aerodromes to the British forces in Libya according to message received in the United States.—United Press.

A Journalist's Wedding

A pretty society wedding was solemnized, in the presence of a large cosmopolitan gathering at the Allbless Baugh Bombay, on Sunday morning The bridegroom was Mr. Shiavux S. Kapadia, eldest son of Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, Editor of the "Bombay Samachar" and the bride was Miss Gool Ardeshar Meher-Homji The bridegroom himself is a journalist, having served, first in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" and is now on the editorial staff of the "Sunday Standard". A large number of journalists was present and all wished the couple a happy married life.

The couple left the same night for the hills to enjoy their honeymoon.

Kripalani At Karachi

KARACHI, November 29.

Acharaya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress is on a private visit to Karachi.

According to his present programme, he will stay here for a week, unless political developments in the country require his presence at Wardha earlier.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Legislators

LUCKNOW, November 30.

A meeting of the Congress Party in the U.P. Legislature will be held on December 6 and 7 and will meet the released Satyagrahis of Lucknow city and district.—A. P.

Four Socialist Prisoners Released

PESHAWAR, Nov. 29.

Mehtabshah, Chelaramshank, Bholaram and Dawarkanath, Socialist prisoners undergoing imprisonment under the Defence of India rules were released from the Central Jail to-day.—A. P.

DEFENCE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 28.

The Defence Consultative Committee of the Central Legislature arrived here to-day by the Frontier Mail from Peshawar.

A comprehensive programme has been planned for them at Pindi.—A. P.

Nazis Admit "Planned Withdrawal"

German Troops Sustain Heavy Losses And Retreat

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

The Russians have retaken Rostov. Five thousand German troops have been killed at Rostov and General Kleist's forces are being continually annihilated, states the Moscow radio.

German troops at Rostov are retreating in disorder in the direction of Tangan Rog.

The recapture of Rostov and the rout of Von Kleist's army is announced in a special statement issued by the Soviet Information Bureau to-night as follows:—

A few days ago, Rostov was occupied by German troops through a surprise attack. On November 28, our troops on the Rostov front crossed the river Don under the command of General Remizof, entered the town of Rostov and fought the German troops in the streets of the town.

During the night of November 28 Soviet troop formations, commanded by General Kharitonov broke through the fortifications of German troops. They threatened to encircle the German troops and entered Rostov from the north-east and occupied the town.

Nazi Retreat In Disorder

During the fighting for the liberation of Rostov from the German fascist invaders the army group of General Kleist consisting of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Panzer, divisions, and of the Sixth motorised division and an S. S. Division, was wiped out. The Germans are retreating in disorder in the direction of Tagan Rog.

The Soviet forces are pursuing the enemy. Over 5,000 dead have been left on the battlefield and an enormous amount of booty now being counted has been captured by the Soviet".—Reuter

RUSSIAN DEFENCE AT SEBASTOPOL

MOSCOW:—Russians are putting up strong defence at Sebastopol in the Crimea.

The Moscow radio to-night announced that the Black Sea fleet was co-operating in its defence and that Soviet troops have occupied a large inhabited place in the Sebastopol area.

Unconfirmed Nazi Claims

LONDON:—The German claim to have taken Balaclava in the Crimea is not confirmed. No confirmation is available for the German claim to have taken Volokolamsk also.

On Murmansk Front

MOSCOW:—Russian troops now hold the initiative on the Murmansk front, said the Moscow Radio to-night.

The Germans have dug in after losing over 1,000 officers and men in abortive attacks on Russian lines.

The Russians are consolidating positions on the heights of Vazhnaia, captured from the Germans early in November.

"SUCCESSFULLY REPELLED."

BERLIN:—Russian attacks on the Northern front are admitted by the official German news agency to-night.

They are however stated to have been "successfully repelled."—Reuter.

STALIN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

MOSCOW: M. Stalin announced the liberation of Rostov today in a special message to Marshal Timoshenko and the Southern Front Commander, Colonel General Cherevichenko.

M. Stalin said: "I congratulate you for the victory over the enemy and the liberation of Rostov from the German Fascist invaders. I am greeting the gallant troops of the Nineth and Fifty-sixth armies under the Command of Generals Kharitonov and Remizov who have raised our glorious Soviet banner over Rostov."—Reuter.

Battle For Sebastopol

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In a 24-hour battle on the approaches to the Crimean naval base of Sebastopol, Russian troops have recaptured a "large inhabited point and several strategic positions," says a war dispatch quoted by the Moscow radio to-night.

"The Germans had massed their forces ready to launch an attack when Soviet units under Commander Bondarenko attacked the enemy from the rear at night and thus thwarted his design" the dispatch says.

During the fighting which ensued Soviet troops stormed the enemy positions and forced the Germans retreat. Warships of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet are playing an important part in the defence of Sebastopol, bombarding concentrations of enemy troops and transport.—Reuter.

RANGOON, Nov. 29.—The Burma Government announces the decision to create an organisation on an "All Burma" basis with full powers to secure supplies of essential foods and control their distribution.—A. P.

Threat Of Reprisals

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A German High Command spokesman announced to-night that German troops have withdrawn from "the Central part of the town of Rostov" states the German Radio.

The announcer said "in order to divert the German attack on Moscow, the Soviets concentrated strong forces in the Donetz basin and before Rostov. In spite of very heavy casualties they repeatedly threw fresh units against German fire. To attain their objective, the Soviets went so far as to invite the population of Rostov to fight contrary to International Law in the rear of the German troops.

The planned withdrawal of the German troops of occupation from the Central part of the town of Rostov has now created conditions for ruthlessly putting a check on the population of Rostov as determined by International Law by taking the necessary reprisals."—Reuter.

Routed German General Flees

MOSCOW, November 30.

General von Kleist, whose armies have been driven out of Rostov, has himself fled from Tagan Rog to Mariopol, according to the "Pravda" newspaper 5,000 German prisoners have been captured in the Rostov battle which lasted for three days etc.—Reuter.

GHAUS MOHAMED'S DOUBLE CROWN

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Ghaus Mohd. who won the singles yesterday, gained further laurels this afternoon, when in partnership with Iftikhar Ahmed, he annexed the doubles title of the Northern India Tennis Championship from S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni. The trophies were given away by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab.—A. P.

Rajen Babu To Accompany Mahatma To Bardoli

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 30.

It is understood that Dr. Rajendra Prasad may accompany Mahatma Gandhi during the latter's forthcoming visit to Bardoli.—A. P.

Wardha Call To Mian Iftikharuddin

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 30.

It is learnt that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has wired Mian Iftikharuddin, President, Punjab P. C. C., asking him to be present here, for consultation on the question regarding participation of Punjab Congress M. L. A.'s in the Provincial Legislature.—A. P.

Sardar For Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 30.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bombay to-morrow evening.—A. P.

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Directors:

'Abolish Pentangular,' Demands City Public

Students To Picket Stadium If Matches Are Played

Talyarkhan's Challenge To Protagonists Of Communal Cricket

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution appealing to the Bombay Cricket Association and the Pentangular Committee to revise their decision and abolish the Pentangular, in the best interests of the nation was passed at a public meeting at Chowpatti this evening.

INITIAL MISTAKE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presidd said that they had met to condemn the continuation of the Pentangular Tournament because it helped to retard the growth of national unity. The tournament had its beginning in the Presidency. Parsi tournament in Bombay which was the outstanding cricket event of the year in India for many years. The Parsis being the pioneers of cricket in India they alone were naturally able to put up a strong team against the Presidency team. The Hindus emulated the example of the Parsis and the Presidency-Parsi Tournament was transformed into Triangular Tournament. This was the initial mistake. If, then, instead of this being done the Presidency-Parsi Tournament has been turned into Presidency-Indian tournament with Parsis and Hindus jontly playing the Presidency, the present trouble would not have arisen. The entry of Hindus in the Tournament naturally led to a demand from Muslims and the Triangular Tournament became the Quardangular Tournament and inevitably and ultimately became a Pentangular Tournament by the inclusion of the Rest. "As in many other fields of public activity" Mr. Brelvi said, "we followed the line of least resistance in stimulating the love of cricket among various communities. We seek to spread education in our country by starting denominational institutions and universities. We encourage sport and club life in our country by establishing communal sports institutions and clubs. We cater to the physical reeds of the people by establishing Muslim restaurants and Hindu restaurants and while on railway journeys we cannot quench our thirst except through "Hindu Pani" or "Muslim Pani". We cannot carry on the administration of our home towns or of the country except through communal electorates. As a result of our lack of forethought our failure to see that the just claims of all communities are fully satisfied in every field of national activity, we have fostered the growth of communalism in our country. How far this tendency to adopt the line of least resistance has gone will be apparent from the fact that in what was hitherto the only swimmings bath for Indians in our city—the Golwala Swimming Bath—you cannot have a swim except with your own co-religionists, there being different hours for Parsis, Hindus and Muslims. We shall soon have another and most uptodate swim-

(Continued on Page 9)

The Half-Column By "Dim"

An A. P. message from Lahore published in the "Chronicle" of Saturday informs us about the arrest in Lahore of Miss Perin Bharucha aged 21 "under the Press Emergency Powers Act, in connection with a poster regarding detenus published by the Union in Simla about two and a half months ago." The message goes on to say: "Miss Perin is a daughter of Col. Bharucha, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab." The father in the last war won the D.S.O. and was mentioned nine-times in despatches fighting for democracy and as the brilliant Surgeon of Lahore saved the life of the then Governor of the Punjab who was shot at by a Punjab student. No comment is offered.

* * *

Extract from "The Journalist" revealing what the Editor of "Blitz" says of himself and his paper. "I had an idea to bring out a really independent magazine devoted not to the interests of this or that party or this or that community, but of the people at large, of the nation as a whole. I mean, an honest-to-God PEOPLE'S PAPER. I made experiments on these lines when I was editing the "Sunday Standard" and the short-lived "Morning Standard." "Blitz" is the fulfilment of those experiments."

After which is divulged the fact that he gate-crashed a Princes and Ministers' meeting, held in camera "passing off, thanks to his notorious moustache, for a Prince ....."

Add to this: "Mr. Karanjia takes an active share in the city's public life. This is further explained and we learn that an active share in the City's public life is achieved by being Vice-President of the Progressive Group and a member of the Bombay War Publicity Committee.

* * *

Then read this sentence carefully: "He reviewed a Polo Tournament WITHOUT, he told me so himself, KNOWING NOTHING about the game." And again: "I believe it was Karanjia who evolved the formulae that ultimately broke Federation."

* * *

I have had a soft corner for "The Journalist", because I know it is the effort of a struggling journalist and I've tried to help whenever I could. But really, Mr. Editor, if you're going to publish such tripe in a paper that caters for journalists, all the help I can offer and give, won't take your paper very far. The only sentence which ironically enough hits it on the nail is when you say: "The Sunday Standard" and its short-lived baby, "The Morning Standard", are splendid tributes to the Editorship of Karanjia." You've said it, brother. That's all I wanted to read.

* * *

The above is a little ventilation after having been referred to in "Blitz" in almost every issue since its inception.

Have you read

I GO WEST?

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EX-POLICE OFFICER ARRESTED

AGRA, Nov. 29.

Pandit Shambhunath Chaturvedi who recently resigned his post as Deputy Superintendent of Police, offered Satyagraha on Thursday evening near Agra Gowshala and was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

The trial is fixed for December 3.—A. P.

Recognise Hindus And Muslims As India's Children

Dr. Mukherjee On Essentials OF Communal Unity

BURDWAN, Nov. 29.

"IT IS ONLY UNITY AMONG THE HINDUS AND A STATE OF PREPARATION AMONG THEM ON NATIONAL LINES THAT CAN SOLVE THE INDIAN QUESTION. THE MAHASABHA IS NOT AN ORGANISATION DIRECTED AGAINST THE INTEREST OF ANY NON-HINDU COMMUNITY. IN FACT, ITS OBJECTS LAY DOWN THAT EVERY BRANCH OF THE MAHASABHA MUST CONCERN ITSELF WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUND HARMONIOUS INTER-COMMUNAL RELATION SHIP."

Thus declared Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha presiding over the tenth session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference held at Burdwan today.

"Though Hindu-Muslim differences have been accentuated in recent years mainly on account of the clever and manipulating policy of the British Government, the Mahasabha does not ignore the broad fact that even before the advent of British rule, Hindu Muslim clashes and antagonisms marred the administration of India during many periods of her long history. The Mahasabha believes that Hindu-Muslim unity will come, not by one placating the other in an irrational manner, not by one dominating over the other in a wicked way, but by an open recognition of the fact that both occupy the position of India's children, and though there are some important spheres of their lives where differences may be manifest, there is a fundamental unity between both, and by the maintenance of their combined welfare will India's lasting prosperity be achieved. The differences that exist between them have to be mutually respected so that neither party may have any reasonable cause of suspicion against the other. But joint action is possible only on the acceptance by all parties of India's indivisibility and on their readiness to admit the due share in the administration of the country that the Hindus justly claim for themselves, primarily responsible as they are for their country's welfare and prosperity. The Hindus by weakening themselves will not help the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. A strong and virile Hindu movement must to-day be a necessary part of India's political life. Only this will make the saner elements among the Muslims realise that a harmonious communal relationship is essential for the safety and welfare of Muslims themselves, and it is not a matter which is the primary concern of Hindus."

"AT WITS' END"

Dr. Mukherjee then referred to the position of Hindus in Bengal and said: "In political sphere the constitution has been so framed that they have been reduced to a state of servility in the land of their birth. .....An economic system has grown up in the province which has kept the Bengali Hindus outside its useful sphere, and to-day they are at their wits' end and know not how to carry on their bare existence. Government is supported by reactionary elements, which little care for the welfare of the province, it has taken a special delight in depriving the Hindus of their vital and legitimate rights. The wrongs done to the Hindus in connection with the recent census operations illustrate the extent to which the authorities may stoop for crippling the Hindus. This atmosphere demands the steady and growing influence of the Hindu Mahasabha in this province."

Dr. Mukherjee referred to the various hardships from which Hindus of Bengal were suffering and said: "If the Hindu Mahasabha grows, it will also try to establish such understanding and relationship with the progressive elements in all other communities as would lead to a happier and prouder Bengal. It is a matter of deep anxiety to all well-wishers of the province that at a time when the international situation shows growing signs of violent disruptions, communal relationship in Bengal should be marked by mutual distrust and ill-will."

"MONSTROUS DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN"

Concluding Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherjee referred in detail to the war situation in relation to India and observed: "England could yet secure India's good-will, if in her dealings with this country, she genuinely placed India's national interests in the forefront. Even to-day she unmistably shows her determination not to part with real power and India, according to her plan, must play the role of the second fiddle. After having itself sown with care and ingenuity the seeds of discord and disunity which have grown to-day into a monstrous demand of Pakistan, Government now asks with an air of supreme innocence for previous agreement among different elements in the country as a condition precedent for constitutional advance. Did such absence of agreement ever in the past stand in the way of State decisions on important constitutional issues contrary to India's real welfare?

Was the Communal Award agreed to by all parties? Were the forms of Government and other provisions contained in the Acts of 1920 and 1935 the results of agreement? Has the recent extension of the term of the Legislatures been sanctioned with the knowledge and approval of all? Did the new scheme of the Viceroy's Expanded Council wait for the blessings of all parties? It is only when the selfish interests of England are at stake and real power has to be parted with, that absence of agreement is trotted out as a supreme obstacle. In every country, there are groups of Quislings always available to act at the bidding of the interloper against its genuine national interests and—to our utter shame, India is no exception to this."

CONDITION IN MOGHUL PERIOD

Earlier welcoming the delegates to the Provincial Hindu Conference Mr. Jiben Mull Bhutaria, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that communal bitterness was a thing unknown at the time of the Moghuls. He cited in support of his observation, the grant by Nawab Naxim to the Burdwan Raj of lands and other charitable institutions.—United Press.

BENGAL HINDUS IN CONFERENCE

President's Plea For Unity Among All Sections

BURDWAN, November 29.

A two-day session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference commenced here today. Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee presiding.

The flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji, President of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

Messages wishing success of the Conference were received among others, from Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Conference will resume its deliberations tomorrow afternoon. —A. P.

Triple Task Before Bengal's Youth

BURDWAN, November 30.

An appeal to the youth of Bengal to address itself to "the triple task of winning national freedom, reconstructing a new social order and working for the economic uplift of the masses" was made by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Hindu leader, while inaugurating the Provincial Hindu Students' Conference held here today.—A. P.

Australian Order For U. P. Govt.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

An order for the manufacture of 16,000 yards of upholstery costing about Rs. 25,000 has been placed, it is understood, with the Government of U. P. handicrafts by an Australian firm. This is said to be the biggest order yet received from Australia by the Government of U. P. handicrafts.

Another order for the supply of Turkish towels has been received for supply to Arabia.—A. P.

POLITICALS IN JAILS

A. I. C. C. Secretary Asks Provinces To Supply Authentic Figures

WARDHA, November 29.

In view of the figures about the number of political prisoners in jails upto November 18 given by the Home Member in the course of his speech in the Central Assembly on Mr. N. M Joshi's resolution, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, has circularised all Provincial Congress Committees to furnish him with complete statements of figures of political prisoners of all categories in their respective provinces up to that date.

It is understood that on receipt of the statements from the Provincial Congress Committees the A.I.C.C., will publish its own figures about the number of politicals in jails upto November 18. —United Press.

Conference To End Deadlock

Satyamurthi Accepts Bengal Invitation

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) who has been invited to attend a Conference to be held in Calcutta on December 6 and 7 under the auspices of the Bengal Conciliation Group, the President of which is the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has accepted the invitation and will be attending it in his individual capacity.

The conference will discuss the present political situation in India and explore possibilities of finding a way to end the political deadlock.

Among the invitees to the conference are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chapman Mortimar also.

Mr. Satyamurthi is leaving Madras for Calcutta to attend the conference on December 3 reaching there on December 5. He is returning to Madras on December 12.—United Press.

Universities' Mission

CLEARING HOUSES OF POLITICAL IDEAS

They Can Encourage Right Thought And Conduct, The Only Basis Of True Democracy Says Sapru

BENARES, Nov. 30.

'The greatest need perhaps of Indian democracy, that is yet to be, is leadership. It is inevitable in conditions, such as we are witnessing to-day in our country, that our thoughts should often be running on sectional or party lines and in the clash of ideas that we notice in the country, there should be not only conflict between one community and another but between one party and another, thus observed the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his Convocation address at the Benares Hindu University to-day.

PLEA FOR INTROSPECTION

Continuing Sir Tej Bahadur said: "We sometimes delude ourselves with superficial historical analogies. When we are quarrelling on the question of Indian languages, we refer to the multiplicity of languages in Switzerland and South Africa, if we do not do worse. We justify outbursts of religious intolerance by pointing to certain chapters in the history of other countries and we always take care to point out that it is the presence of the "third party" and its machiavellian machinations, which are far more responsible than our own conduct, our own omissions, our own failings, for that spirit of disunity, which is at the present moment disfiguring our public life. I cannot help thinking that we have allowed our pride and our prejudices to stand in our way. If we know that there are some scheming people about, who think that their chance lies in our continued disunity, why do we play their game? Why can we not rise superior to these conditions? It seems to me that if we want to establish a really democratic state of society and government, we need not paralyse our whole activity merely because we cannot attain perfection immediately, or adopt a system which would stand the test of the most fastidious conformist to the fundamentals of western democracy. We, must therefore, look to a new kind of leadership in place of that which begins and ends with party supremacy."

FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Referring to the future constitution of India the speaker said: "We want, we say, an absolutely free Constitution. I agree that constitution should be the constitution of a fully free and self-governing country, but the real problem is not about the ideal but as to the method of attaining that ideal, or at least making the nearest possible approach to it. We have been told authoritatively that it is for Indians to frame a Constitution. If we have to frame such a Constitution, let us be serious about it.

The spade work must be done by men who have the time and leisure and above all a thorough knowledge of our country and also of the constitutions of other countries. In our case, if political power is to drift into Indian hands, it is clear to my mind that it cannot be reposed into Indian hands, of the few. The ultimate responsibility must be owed to the country at large. This being so, I assume that democracy, i.e., a form of government in which those who will actually administer our affairs shall in the last resort hold themselves responsible to the will of the many, is the only alternative before us. The basis, however, of such a government must be popular franchise."

PLACE OF STATES

Sir Tej Bahadur also referred to the part to be played by the Indian states in the future constitution of India. "Do not forget that the integrity of India can never be secured and you can never have a truly national government unless and until you have found a place in your system for that one-third part of it which is represented by the Indian States."

UNIVERSITY'S MISSION

In this connection, Sir Tej Bahadur pointed out the immense utility of a university. "I should expect our Universities to become the emporiums or clearing houses of our political ideas" he added. "We should expect our Universities not merely to impart education in modern sciences and different branches of knowledge, but to bring about a synthesis of Indian culture."

The speaker further suggested that the one great service, which the Universities could render to the country, was that they might encourage and foster among those who were committed to their charge, those habits of thought and conduct which alone could be the true foundation of a true democracy.

INDIA'S DEFENCE

Sir Tej Bahadur further referred to the international situation and its effect on India. "The present war has already shown", he said, "that the methods of defence adopted hitherto are out-of-date and that instead of India being exposed to danger only at its North-West frontier, it is exposed to dangers of a serious character practically on all sides. We cannot assume that because we do not mean to pick up a quarrel with any other nation in the world, we need have no fear now or in future of any danger from outside. The world does not consist of, and has never consisted of angels."—United Press.

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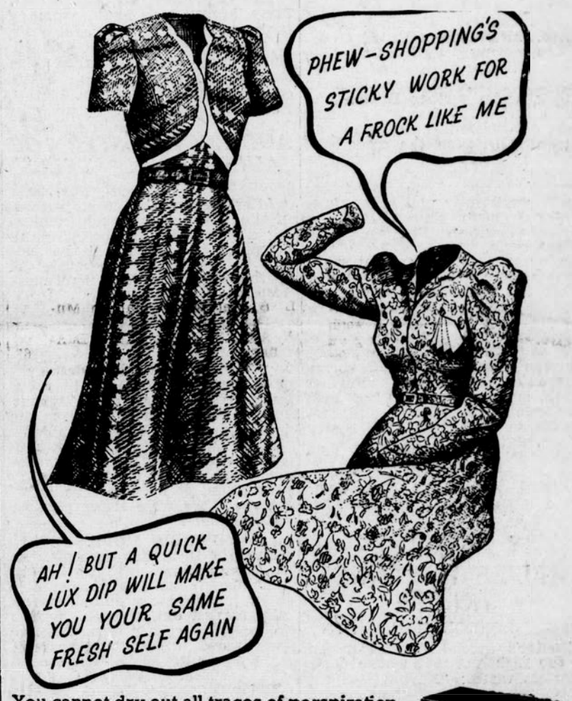

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RANJI TROPHY

Nawanagar All Out For 284

Bombay's 168 For 4 (Merchant 40, Not Out)

JAMNAGAR, November 30.

The atmosphere was tense with excitement this morning when Krishna Mankad and Samershinhji resumed their seventh-wicket partnership for Nawanagar in their match against Bombay in the cricket championship of India. Their respective scores were 23 and 1 in a total of 225 and Khot and Hakim were in charge of the attack.

With Krishna Mankad aggressive and his partner watchful the total moved on steadily, and 250 was hoisted when the innings had lasted six hours. At 262 Vijay Merchant went on to bowl himself and a little later Samersinhji snicked him into the hands of Hindlekar behind the wicket (266/7/23).

Mubarak Ali joined Krishna Mankad and at noon, one hour after the start, they were 4 and 42, respectively, in a total of 270.

A collapse now set in and within another 23 minutes the whole side was out Krishna Mankad was stumped by Hindlekar off Havewala, after a total stay of just under two hours. (278/8/46)

Then Mubarak Ali went back, caught at first slip by Merchant, off Tarapore (273/9/8) and Mulwantrai completed the number Hakim taking a good catch in the deep field, off Havewala (284/10/5).

Nawanagar had batted a little under seven hours.

BOMBAY'S FIRST KNOCK

Bombay opened their first innings with Hindlekar and Kenny and in the 25 minutes of play remaining before lunch they scored 16 for the loss of Hindlekar's wicket (12/1/6).

PUMPERS WORRY PLAYERS

Mubarak Ali and Banneriji resumed the attack after the interval, the latter concentrating on a series of bumpers which worried both batsmen. At 43 Vinoo Mankad relieved Mubarak Ali and four runs later the latter returned in place of Bannerji whose ten overs had cost 17 runs. Fifty appeared on the board as the result of 78 minutes' play and then Vinoo Mankad broke the partnership getting Kenny caught at cover-point by Colah (52-2-15). Kenny had defended patiently for almost an hour and a half.

MERCHANT MISSED.

Ibrahim the next man in stayed for half an hour and then left out to a smart catch by Vinoo Mankad at fine-leg, off the same bowler (74-3-9). Mubarak Ali should have dismissed Merchant as well at 81, but Yadvendrasinhji failed to make the catch near the fine-leg boundary. Bombay's captain was then only five. At tea time Hakim and Merchant were still together with 50 and 10, respectively in a total of 96 for three wickets.

HAKIM OUT FOR 63

The partnership was broken when Hakim mishit a bumper from Bannerjee and was taken by Colah at cover-point (119/4/63). He had batted for 163 minutes and hit five boundaries. Rangnekar joined Merchant and these two played out the remaining 35 minutes finishing with 24 and 40, respectively, in a total of 168 for four wickets.

NAWANAGAR: 1st Innings:—

Krishna Mankad, st. Hindlekar b Havewalla	46
R. K. Samersinhji, c Hindlekar, b Merchant	23
Mubarak Ali c. Merchant b. Tarapore	8
Mulwantrai c. Hakim, b. Havewala	5
K. Mehta (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	284

Fall of wickets: 8 for 278, 9 for 278, 10 for 284.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hakim	17	5	40	0
Havewala	44	13	92	4
Khot	28	9	52	1
Tarapore	34	7	74	2
Rangnekar	5	1	9	0
Kenny	1	1	0	0
Ibrahim	3	2	1	0
Merchant	4	0	4	1

BOMBAY (Ist Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, c Vinoo Mankad, b. Bannerjee	6
L. B. Kenny, c Colah, b Mubarakali	15
A. A. Hakim, c Colah, b Bannerjee	63
K. C. Ibrahim, c Vinoo Mankad, b Mubarak Ali,	9
V. M. Merchant (batting)	40
K. M. Rangnekar (batting)	24
Extras	11
Total (for four wickets)	168

Fall of wickets 1/12, 2/52, 3/74, 4/119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerjee	23	7	52	2
Mubarak Ali	23	4	60	2
Vinoo Mankad	26	5	45	0

HYDERABAD'S COLLAPSE

Garudachar Takes Six Wickets For 41

BANGALORE, November 30.

Hyderabad, who resumed their first innings against Mysore in Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship for Ranji Trophy this morning (second day of the match) from their overnight score of 137 for four wickets, lost their remaining six wickets within fifty minutes of play for an addition of only 32 runs.

Hyderabad's innings terminated at 11-45 for 169 runs. B. K. Garudachar was Mysore's best bowler claiming six wickets for 46 runs.

MYSORE SECOND VENTURE

With a lead of thirty runs Mysore entered on their second innings and at lunch time made 57 runs for two wickets.

At the close of play today Mysore had made 301 runs for loss of eight wickets in their second innings.

HYDERABAD'S 1ST INNINGS

(Continued)

SCORES

Dittia b Garudachar	39
Bharatchand c T. V. Prathasarathy b Y. S. Ramaswamy	7
Ushaq Ahmed l.bw. Garudachar	6
Zahiruddin Ahmed c Garudachar b Y. S. Ramaswamy	1
Yajubha Jhala c Frank b Garudachar	7
Hyderali b Garudachar	8
Ghulam Ahmed (not out)	1
Extras	20
Total	169

Fall of Wickets:—1/4, 2/4, 3/57, 4/135, 5/138, 6/150, 7/151, 8/152, 9/166 and 10/169.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thimmappalah	3	2	9	0
S. Rama Rao	9	1	25	2
Safi Darashais	7	2	20	0
B. K. Garudachar	21.2	4	46	6
Y. S. Rama Swamy	18	4	49	2

SCORES

MYSORE SECOND INNINGS

M. B. Krishna Rao l. b. w. Mehta	10
Y. S. Ramaswamy l. b. w. Mehta	3
Thimmayappay st. (?) b Asaddullah 29. B. K. Garudachar c Zahiruddin Ahmed b Asadullah	56
C. J. Ramdev b Havder Ali	41
B. V. Ramakrishnappa c Bharatchand b Hyderali	36
B. Frank c and b Hyderali	37
T. V. Parthasarathi batting	32
S. Darashah b Gulam Ahmed	13
F. K. Irani batting	23
Extras	11
Total (for eight wickets)	301

Pentangular Must Go

(Continued from Page 7)

ming pool just near where we are holding our meeting to-day and it is an outstanding example of our tendency to take the line of least resistance and unconsciously perpetuate communalism. And it is a great pity that it was a Congress Cabinet which permitted the establishment of a communal swimming pool. I am quite sure if the Congress Cabinet had firmly insisted on the pool being kept open for all communities, its organizers would not have abandoned the project and we would to-day have had on this beautiful site a magnificent swimming pool open to all communities. Mahatmaji has rightly declared that in sports there should be no communalism. There is an opportunity for the organisers of the Hindu Swimming Pool to show a generous spirit and throw it open to all communities. It is true that the Pool has built with money subscribed by Hindus. But I am quite sure that if the organisers throw it open to all communities, donors from other communities will soon be forthcoming."

There was, Mr. Brelvi said, considerable force in the arguments advanced by many advocates of Pentangular Tournament that they must go to the root of the evil and abolish communal gymkhanas and clubs and other communal organizations and institutions. But two or more wrongs did not make one right and the duty of the reformers was to make a beginning somewhere, especially where it was easiest to make one. They could best make a beginning by abolishing the Pentangular Tournament which had certainly outlived its utility and purpose.

He could also not agree with those who said that if the Pentangular was stopped cricket would suffer. This was as much as saying that people did not go to the Pentangular to watch the game as such, but for communal excitement.

In the speaker's opinion the mixed teams which had played against the M.C.C., and gone to England, had done more for Indian cricket than the Pentangular had ever done.

In conclusion, Mr. Brelvi asked: "If you support the Pentangular, how can you oppose separate electorates, or even Pakistan"?

PICKETING STADIUM

Mr. M. L. Shah announced that the students had made up their minds to resort to direct action. He appealed to the public to help the students in picketing the Stadium and invited volunteers. In announcing the personnel of the Citizens' Propaganda Committee, he said that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had agreed to be the President.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas said, that after watching communal cricket for more than 15 years he had come to the conclusion that it was good neither to the country, nor to cricket. Communal cricket was a unique feature of India. England and Australia, famous for cricket, did not know any such thing.

If the Pentangular was abolished, the losers would be perhaps, the Cricket Club, the communal Gymkhanas and Clubs. But neither India, nor the game.

He suggested that the Pentangular should be replaced by zonal cricket.

WHO BENEFITS?

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan criticised the Pentangular authorities for not abolishing these matches, when Rajas and Maharajas, the Nationalist Press, the President of the Cricket Board, independent men of standing, and lastly "the greatest Indian of today—Gandhiji", were all against it.

Hence, he said, it stood to reason that such a volume of responsible public opinion was being defied, because the Cricket Club and communal Gymkhanas stood to benefit financially by "staging Communal Cricket." It was better to admit that it was a commercial proposition.

From his personal experience he could say that the effect of the Pentangular on the masses was very bad. It roused them to religious and communal fervour. He challenged the protognists of Pentangular Cricket to show that during the last few years it had produced first class cricketers. On the other hand he made the statement which, he was sure, could not be challenged that non-communal cricket as played in the Ranji Tournament had brought forth young cricketers of the first class. This was as it should be and as it happened in other countries. He had been as radio commentator and sports critic intimately connected with Pentangular Tournament and had closely watched what happened on the field and in the minds of players and spectators and he had come to the definite conclusion that Pentangular Cricket was wrong and poisonus politically and from the point of view of sports.

In conclusion, Mr. Talyarkhan said: "The Pentangular has outlived its usefulness. When the greatest living Indian has condemned communal sports, if we cannot keep away from the Pentangular for one fortnight, we are fit for nothing."

KANGA'S GAIN EASY VICTORY

Week-End Cricket In City

Playing against Bombay Gymkhana on their own ground Dr. Kanga's XI gained an easy victory over their opponents on Sunday.

M. F. Mistry, J. H. Wadia and H. A. Printer retired after making 53, 34 and 37 respectively.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground Muslims defeated the Hindu Representative XI by a narrow margin.

This was due mainly to the splendid performance by Alloo and Kadri who made 61 and 90 respectively. From the Hindu side R. Gharat, the over-night not-out made 81, whereas K. M. Bhatia, and P. Gupte contributed 48 and 42 respectively.

DR. KANGA XI vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: F. S. Tomlinson 26, G. W. C. Craik 43, J. H. Birtwistle 5, D. Acton 0, J. E. Tew 16, B. H. Taylor 1, T. M Sturgess 15, Commdr. Holand Martin 1, C W. E. U'Ren 12, Major D. A. Eini 26, D. M. Langford (not out) 0. Extras 2. Total 147.

DR. KANGA XI: M. F. Mistry (retired) 53, J. H. Wadia (retired) 34, H. A. Printer (retired) 37, R. S. Mody (not out) 43, R. S. Cooper (not out) 35. (Rest did not bat). Extras 1. Total (for 3 wkts.) 203.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI. A. J. Dossa 18, R. H. Jobunputra 36, P. R. Dalvi 27, D. Y. Phadkar 0, B. G. Patel 21, K. M. Jadhav 6, R. J. Gharat 81, P. V. Gupte 42, K. M. Bhatia 48, S. R. Godambe 0 R. R. Wadker (not out) 15. Extras 15 Total 309.

From the Muslim side Latiff took 3 wickets for 61, and Bahich, Heptulla, and Alloo took two each for 50, 84, and 31 respectively.

ISLAM GYMKHANA: Alloo 61, Kadri 90, M. I. Merchant 3, Y. Ismail 19, Heptulla 28, E. S. Maka 24, Nakhoda (not out) 18, Y. N. Lalji 4, Chippa (not out) 34. Extras 32. Total (for 7 wcks) 313.

From the Hindu side Godambe took 3 wickets for 64, and Jadhav 2 for 79.

MADRAS ESTABLISHES LEAD OF 25

Ranji Match Against C. P. And Berar

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

Nainkannu and Ramsingh resumed the Madras innings this morning in their match against Central Provinces in the Inter-Provincial Ranji Trophy Tournament, to the bowling of Hussain and Sane. The pair looked well set and within twenty minutes of play 80 was hoisted up. Sir Henry Twynam, Governor, C. P., arrived at 11-10 to witness the match.

Latef was brought at 11-30 to relieve Hussain while Naida was the next change, replacing Sane.

Soon after the century was reached, the Madras innings then having lasted exactly two hours and a half. The partnership had now lasted exactly hundred minutes, contributing 64 runs. The batsmen were now in a hitting mood, boundaries and singles came in merrily. When score reached 146, Nainakannu was out l.-b.-w appeal at 12-20 p.m

Nainakannu had four fours in his score (130/4/53). Ten runs later another wicket fell Madhavrao having snicked a catch into the hands of Kondra, the wicket keeper.

Law joined Ramsingh and the latter reached his fifty. A little later, however, Ramsingh was unlucky to be run out when he was firmly set, thanks to an accurate aiming by Sane.

Ramsingh's 58 was a polished innings lasting 155 minutes (157/6/58). At lunch the score was 166.

Resuming after lunch Madras team were all out for 217. Madras thus closing the inning with a lead of 25 runs.

C. P.'S SECOND VENTURE

P. R. Naidu and Deo opened C. P.'s second inning to the bowling of Ramsingh and Rangachari. Play was dull, ten runs being scored in 20 minutes. At 16 Venkatesan, however, cleanbowled Deo (16/1/6). Naidu and Mane played till tea time when, Venkatesan obtained Mane's wicket (34/2/10).

Madras first innings all out for 217. C. P. and Berar made 84 for five in the second innings.—A. P.

Students' To Picket Pentangular

At a meeting of the students' workers held at the office of the Bombay Students' Union 75 workers were present. School and college committees were formed to carry on anti-war propaganda and to enrol volunteers for picketing in the institutions. Sectional leaders were appointed to supervise the activities of the said Committees and the Central Committee to look after all propaganda and picketing was formed with the Secretaries, Messrs. P M. Joshi and Shanti Shah.

Citizens' Anti-Pentangular Committee

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Union and Fort Students' Union, the Citizens' anti-Pentangular Committee was announced by Mr. M. L. Shah the General Secretary of A. I. S. F. at the public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday, as under:—

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai President.

Sjts. S. A. Brelvi, A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Ramnath Podar and Purshottamdas Trikamdas Vice-Presidents.

M. L. Shah Secretary.

Dhirubhai Desai, Amratlal Sheth, Sorabji Palanji Kapadia, Shamaldas Gandhi, P. V. Gadgil, Sallebhai Abdulkader, Habib Papiya, K. A. Abbas, Trambaklal Amulakh, Jairaj Dave, Narbheram Popat, P. M. Joshi, H. J. Gilani, Abdul Satar Parekh, Lalushah and C. C. Dalal Members.

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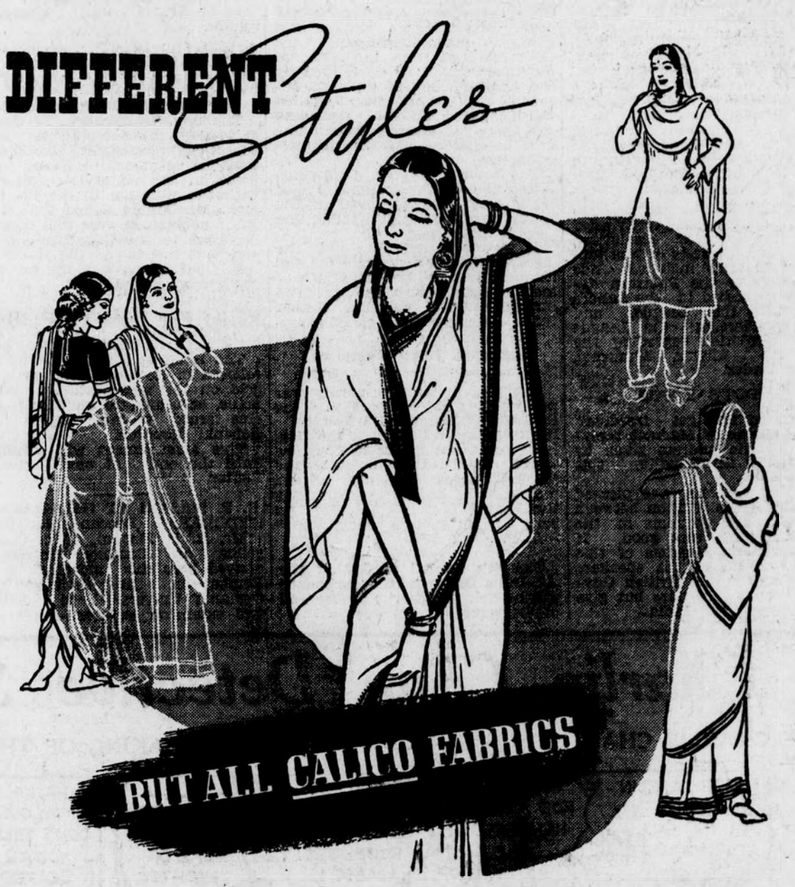

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Pakistan In Existence For 12 Centuries In India!

Nawab Of Mamdot Demands Constitutional Sanction For Its Independent Future

LUCKNOW, November 29.

The view that Pakistan had existed in India for nearly 12 centuries and that the All-India Muslim League was only seeking a constitutional sanction for its independent future was expressed by Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot in the course of his Presidential address to the Pakistan Conference held in Lucknow today.

NATIONAL HOME FOR MUSLIMS

The region lying to the west of the River Jumna comprising the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan, he said, had for nearly 12 centuries been inhabited by the Musalmans and as such was their National Home or Pakistan. Even today, the Musalmans constituted 80 per cent. of the total population of this area and had no cultural or social affinities with the inhabitants of Hindu India. Since the mutiny, however, attempts had been made to create an artificial unity culminating in the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Nawab proceeded to explain that the act, which was the first instalment of the so-called Responsible Government granted to India, conceded to the Musalmans separate electorates, weightage in minority provinces and safeguards.

"CONCESSION" RIDICULED

The Nawab of Mamdot ridiculed the concession of weightage and said that it had had the adverse effect of crippling the Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal without appreciably improving the lot of the Muslim minorities. As regards safeguards, it might be said that they had proved a dead letter in view of the refusal of the Governors in the Congress provinces to interfere against the "atrocities" of the Congress Governments.

The bitter experience of the working of the act of 1935, said the Nawab, had forced the Musalmans to seek an effective remedy so that they could lead an honourable life without in any way encroaching upon the legitimate interests of others.

Pakistan was not a new thing, he said, it had existed always. Their present demand was that it should be constitutionally separated from Hindu India.—

The Pakistan Conference concluded its deliberations today after passing a number of resolutions affecting the interests of Muslims.

The resolutions included one fully endorsing the Pakistan demand as embodied in the Lahore resolution of the League, and another endorsing the League Council resolution regarding the release of Allama Mushruqi, Khaksar leader.

MAMDOT'S HOPES

"Be united and get freedom" said the Nawab of Mamdot replying to a civic address given by the Lucknow Municipality this evening.

He added that he was pleased to learn that the relation between the Hindus and Muslims in the Municipality was very good. If the Hindus and Muslims of this country, continued the speaker, could be united, the British Government could not dare but give independence to India.—

BIHAR BAN ON MAHASABHA

Order Modified: "Will Remain In Force Only Till Jan. 4"

PATNA, Nov. 29.

A 'communique' issued by the Bihar Government declares that they modified their order prohibiting the holding of or taking part in any public procession, meeting or assembly organised by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha within Bhagalpur and certain other districts of Bihar between December 1 and January 10, 1942, by directing that the ban will remain in force only up to January 4 instead of 10.

The 'communique' adds that the Government "take this opportunity to make it clear that they intend to deal, according to law, with any breach of order or any preparations for the same."—United Press.

EVE WILL BE FREE IN PAKISTAN!

A. I. Muslim Women Disown Begun Shah Nawaz

LUCKNOW, November 30

The Women's Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League condemned at a meeting today the statement of Begum Shah Nawaz claiming that she represented the women of India, and made it clear that she was not a representative of the Muslim women of India and did not enjoy their confidence.

The Sub-Committee also opined that Begum Shah Nawaz was guilty of gross indiscipline for not resigning from the National Defence Council as demanded by the League Council, and characterised her accusations against the League President regarding the rights of Muslim women under the Shariat Law as unjustifiable and irrelevant.

The meeting expressed its complete faith in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah and approved of the action taken by him against the League defaulters.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the struggle for the emancipation of the Muslim women of India was bound with the struggle of the Muslim Nation for the achievement of Pakistan.

League Flag Hoisted

LUCKNOW, November 29.

The flag hoisting ceremony was performed this evening at the Pakistan Conference by Nawab M. Ismail Khan. Unfurling the flag, he said that it was in Lucknow where Qaid-i-Azam hoisted the Muslim League flag and added: "Everybody knows what impetus the Muslim League got under this very flag in such a short time."—A. P.

The 8th annual session of the All-India Depressed Classes League will be held at Meerut by the end of December.

U. S. TROOPS IN DUTCH GUIANA

Governor Explains Position In Broadcast Message

PARAMARIBO (Dutch Guiana), Nov. 29.

American troops which are to protect the bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana at the request of the Dutch Government have arrived here. They were given a cordial welcome.

Broadcasting a message on Friday night, Professor J. C. Kielstrat Governor of Dutch Guiana, explained the position created by the presence of American troops and emphasised that no change whatever in constitutional and National status was involved. American troops would enjoy special rights accorded by International Law to foreign troops on friendly soil. Prof. Kielstrat referred to the historical links between the Netherlands and the United States and especially recalled and emphasised their "sameness of spirit".—Reuter.

Captain Balfour On Russian Bravery

LONDON, Nov. 29.

"To-day anyone who kills the Germans is my best friend," said Captain H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, speaking at Broadstairs (Kent) to-day.

"Though I abhor the political doctrines of Communism, yet I have met Soviet Commissars in negotiation and we have found common agreement."

The Russians were killing untold Germans and themselves dying bravely for their land, he said. "We all of us, experts included, misjudged Russian strength. Our only excuse can be that Hitler did likewise." The Russians were splendid technicians. They erected modern British fighters in a few hours working in exposed conditions without thought of rest or food. Their pilots flew these aircraft without difficulty and off an aerodrome built in some thirty days. "Whether or not Moscow is eventually captured, Russia will fight on bravely until victory."—Reuter.

U-BOAT MENACE ON CANADIAN COAST

TORONTO, November 29.

The defence measures of Canada's navy "have regard to both the coasts", stated Mr. MacDonald Canadian Minister of Naval defence, in an interview dealing with the situation in the Pacific. Mr. MacDonald added that German submarines were still operating close to the Canadian coast and "the menace to the shores of this Continent has in no way been removed."—Reuter.

Relief For Bank Of Finland

BERLIN, Nov. 29

The Bank of Finland is to be relieved of its obligation to pay gold on the presentation of Bank notes, according to an official decree issued to-day, states an Helsinki despatch.

This arrangement will continue until the end of next year.—Reuter.

R. P. MASANI AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov. 29.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, arrived here this morning from Bombay on the invitation of Osmania University to deliver two extension lectures.—A. P.

No Truck With Punitive Tax

Ahmedabad Congress Municipal Party's Decision

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

The Congress Municipal party which has got 51 out of 54 seats in the local Municipality decided to-night not to collect the Punitive Tax imposed by Government on the city for compensating the sufferers in the recent communal riots.

The party also decided not to take part in the A. R. P. measures that might be devised by Government for the city.

Resolutions to this effect will be moved by the party in the local Municipality.—A. P.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

Protest Against Lathi-Charge

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

For the first time the Convocation of Nagpur University was marred this afternoon by students' demonstrations both inside and outside the Convocation pandal.

When His Excellency the Governor arrived some students cried "Inquilab Zindabad". The proceedings continued in perfect order though only occasionally faint shouts were heard of students outside the pandal. When, however, the Vice-Chancellor rose to deliver his address a student asked others to march out as a protest against a lathi charge by the police on the students outside. Some students raised cries and a few of them walked out.

Outside the pandal a few hundred students were seen carrying placards and shouting slogans. The demonstration was held, it is stated, as a protest against the exclusion by the University from the 1941 examination of five students of King Edward College, Amroti, and their rustication from the University till the end of June, 1942.

The demonstrators dispersed after the Convocation. Three students were injured in the lathi charge. Earlier seven students were arrested by the police, it is stated, for attempting to force their way into the Convocation pandal.—A. P.

U. S. RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE

Fact-Finding Board Calls For Representative Meeting

WASHINGTON November 29

Representatives of Management and Labour were summoned to a Conference tonight by President Roosevelt's "Fact-Finding" Board in a final effort to settle the strike of 12,00,000 Railwaymen for higher wages.

It is announced that the Board will sit continuously night and day on Sunday in order to have the report ready for President Roosevelt on Monday.—Reute

JAMSAHEB FOR DELHI.

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, left to-day for Delhi to attend the ensuing meeting of the National Defence Council in Delhi.—A. P.

VICHY DENIES U. S. REPORTS

Fr. African Bases Not Handed Over To Axis

VICHY, November 29.

American reports that French North African air and sea bases have been handed over to the Axis Powers and described as "absurd" in official circles here tonight.

Another American report that some hundred French planes had left their bases in Africa to join the British forces in Egypt is categorically denied in the same circles.—Reuter.

IF NAZIS TAKE OVER FR. FLEET?

NEW YORK:—Official conversations are understood to have been held in Washington with a view to the immediate requisitioning and placing in Army Service of 11 Vichy French Ships, including the 'Normandie', in the event of Franco-German collaboration reaching a point where the Nazis will take over the French Fleet.

These ships are now being held in protective custody in the United States' Ports.

It is reported that there is some competition over the possible disposal of the 'Normandie' which is suitable for army transport, but which the Navy is understood to desire as an aircraft carrier. Her original design contemplated such conversion, although lacking the necessary armour plate, she has sufficient speed for an aircraft carrier.

Meanwhile living aboard the 'Normandie' at New York are 75 Breton fishermen who ran the German and British blockades during the summer in four small fishing boats.

They got as far as Grand Bank (off Newfoundland) where they fished successfully until they were picked up and ordered into Halifax (Nova Scotia) by a British patrol. They were eventually released and went to Saint Pierre and Miquelon. They entered the United States on papers obtained by the Vichy French Embassy and are now awaiting a passage to Martinique, whence they will continue their roundabout voyage home via Casablanca.—Reuter.

Curfew Sequel To Dynamite Assault

VICHY, Nov. 29.

The German military commander of Paris has issued a proclamation that armed patrols will shoot at any citizen found in the streets in the Montmartre district after curfew at 18-00, imposed after the dynamite assault, which, states the German proclamation, was "grave" and was made yesterday against a restaurant in the Eighteenth Arrandissement, two German soldiers being killed and several others wounded.—Reuter.

Morocco Packed With Nazi Agents

BRAZZAVILLE:—Morocco is packed with German agents and their number is so large that they can easily be formed into an efficient army of aggression, said the Brazzaville radio tonight.

German submarines are refuelling at secret bases along the coast of Morocco. At least 500 Vichy planes are standing by on important airports near Rabat Fez and Marrakesh, the Brazzaville radio added.—Reuter.

Withdraw 10-Hours Working Day

Mill Labourers' Union Accuses Govt. Of Violating Spirit Of Industrial Disputes Act

GOVERNMENT LABOUR OFFICER CHARGED WITH ACTING IN SPIRIT OF PARTIZANSHIP

The executive of the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangha, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

The Central Government have authorised the Provincial Governments to exempt the mills and factories from the provisions of Section 34 of the Indian Factories' Act. The announcement to this effect by the Government of Bombay was promptly followed by a decision of some of the Bombay Millowners to introduce 10 hours working in their respective mills. Accordingly necessary notices were given to workers. But finding this extention of hours of work to be detrimental to their own interest in the end, the workers spontaneously resisted this introduction by no-co-operating with their employers with the result that it had to be immediately withdrawn.

GOVT. GOES BACK ON AGREEMENT

The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, provides the machinery for both capital or labour for introducing a change in any industrial mater. But to facilitate the introduction of ten hours, by the employers, the Government of Bombay suspended the operation of Section 28 (1) of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, which requires any employer to give a notice of change for introducing the change he desires. In doing so, the Government of Bombay have not only completely ignored the letter and the spirit of the Act, but also negatived its purpose of promoting the peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration. Further, it should be noted that this was all done without the consent of labour or their representatives. In this matter the Government of Bombay could have adopted the democratic method as is followed in Britain. To-day no extention of working hours can take place there in any factory unless so decided by a ballot vote with a three-fourths majority of the workers concerned.

Further proof of how this Act is being used against workers can be had from the fact that the Government Labour Officer, presumably under instructions from Government, did not move on representations made by workers from various mill about three months ago. In the first week of August, 1941, such representations embodying the fourfold demands, viz. (1) Increase in basic wages, (2) Standardization of rates, (3) Bonus, and (4) Adequate dearness allowances, were made by some workers under Section 28 (2) of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. But nothing has happened so far.

The spirit of discontent is abroad among Bombay workers as the Government have thus blocked the only legitimate way open for the redress of grievances. It is very unfortunate that the Government should help, though indirectly, to provoke workers to take recourse to direct action. The discontent must find its outlet by means, constitutional or unconstitutional. That the things should have been allowed to drift to such a state is the sole responsibility of Government themselves.

GOVT. WARNED OF GROWING UNREST

A meeting of the managing committee of the Rastriya Girni Kamgar Sangh was held on Sunday, the 23rd Nov. 1941, to consider, in all its aspects, the situation arising out of these various developments and unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the matter.

1. The managing committee of the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh strongly disapproves of the extention of working hours from 9 to 10 which has been introduced by the Central and the Provincial Governments in total disregard of the conditions of work and without the consent of Labour and its Representatives. The managing committee is further of the opinion that the Government of Bombay have by not following the legal procedure negated the very purpose of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, which was framed by the popular Congress Ministry for safeguarding the interests of labour.

This undue privilege of circumventing the provisions of the Act which has been conferred on the millowners has widely caused resentment and discontent among the working class of Bombay. The introduction of 10 hours' working has resulted in sporadic strikes and the workers were successful in maintaining the 'status quo' of nine hours' working by not co-operating with the forced measure. The managing committee note with gratification the vigilance of the workers in guarding their fundamental rights against unwarranted encroachments

In view of these recent happenings and the wide-spread discontent, the managing committee of the Rastriya Girni Kamgar Sangh request the Government and the Millowners not to increase the present working hours in the interests of industrial peace.

LABOUR OFFICER CRITICISED

2. The managing committee censures the indifferent attitude of the Government Labour Officer with regard to the representations made by workers in the first week of August 1941 about the fourfold demands, viz. (1) Increase in basic wages, (2) Standardization of rates, (3) Bonus, and (4) Adequate dearness allowances. The managing committee is of the firm opinion that this inactivity on the part of the Government Labour Officer renders the provisions of the Act totally ineffective. The Act was designed to provide a machinary which could be set in motion, without any unreasonable loss of time, by both the parties to settle the disputes that may arise from time to time. But the Government Labour Officer has acted in contravention of the very spirit of the Act. In this connection, the managing committee is constrained to note that the Government Labour Officer is acting in a spirit of partizanship.

The managing committee desires to bring to the notice of Government that the Government Labour Officer's inaction has caused widespread restlessness among the working class of Bombay. And if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, we are afraid, it may deteriorate to such an extent that the workers may resort to methods which are not open to them under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

AN APPEAL

The managing committee fervently appeals to workers to remain calm and collected in the face of the provocative attitude of the Government Labour Officer and reminds them that no cause, however just and legitimate, advances by impatient action.

The managing committee takes this opportunity to stress on the minds of the workers the necessity of unity and collective strength which are the only sanctions behind any efforts to secure social justice.

"C. R." BETTER

BANGALORE, Nov. 29

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar ex Premier of Madras who had an attack of fever is now better.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar arrived here this morning from Madras and examined him.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is leaving for Madras on Sunday evening.—A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day:

CHARLIE CHAN — SPEAKING OF TH' DEVIL — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

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